

# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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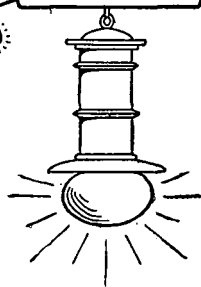
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# OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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**CHAS. P. FORD, *Editor*, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.**

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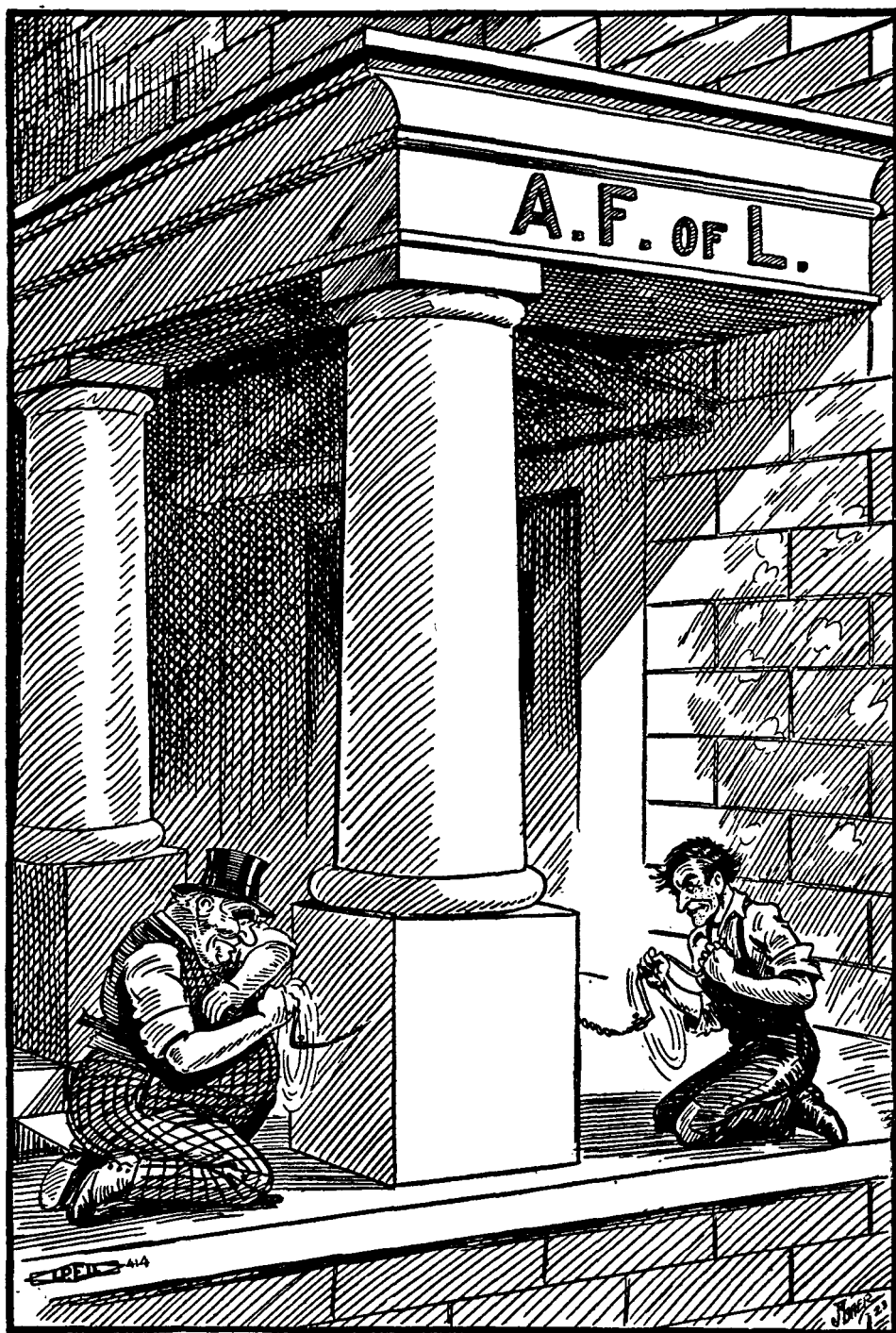
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**BORING FROM WITHOUT AND WITHIN**

(Courtesy American Federationist)

# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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NO. 5

## A TALK WITH THE UNORGANIZED

**T**HE purpose of this article is to tell, as briefly as possible, of the struggle of the organized Electrical Workers; of their much misrepresented and misunderstood organization—the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—and to extend an invitation to the unorganized to join us in an effort to improve the economic status of those following the trade and to establish better conditions in the industry.

When one wishes to learn of finance, he usually consults a banker; of engineering problems, an engineer; and of law, a lawyer; but information regarding the organized Electrical Workers, their accomplishments, aspirations and methods, comes as a rule from those who are unfamiliar with them; those who have betrayed them; or those who are prejudiced, or who are their enemies.

So much misunderstanding exists! It is so easily created, and causes the organization to be judged at its worst, and never at its best! But is it not enough to know that through all these years the Electrical Workers have clung to their organization; have supported and built it up in the face of the most powerful opposition; and in spite of all misrepresentations, and all the abuse that could be heaped upon any group of human beings, they have held to it as their only weapon of self-defense—as the one thing that has stood between them and the virtual subjection from which they came?

### As Things Were

It is not so long since the Electrical Worker was voiceless in every branch of the industry—snubbed and insulted on almost every hand; when all tools were paid for out of the meagre pay envelope; when the workman acted as a truck horse, carting all material and paying his own transportation; when ten and twelve hours' toil brought only \$1.75; when overtime rates of pay were unknown to the industry; and when the worker was forced to perform work under the most extremely dangerous conditions, causing thousands to be burned, maimed, crippled and killed, with no thought being given to their safety.

Only a few employers will admit it, but the present standards of the Electrical Worker generally, as disagreeable as they may seem to some, are the positive result of protest after protest and struggle after struggle on the part of the organized Electrical Workers who were dissatisfied with such conditions offered by employers whose first object was profit.

It will not do to say that employers are too wise and too humane to have continued working their employees under such shameful conditions, even if there had been no I. B. of E. W. They will do it, if permitted, rather than be put out of business by cut-throat competition. They are employers and are victims of the market in which they operate. The market is not patterned after the best employer, but is as stupid and brutal as its worst.

### Still Exist in Places

Amazing as it may seem, deplorable conditions still exist in certain places among Electrical Workers—who are supposed to possess a high average of intelligence. Perhaps this is true in the case of you who are now reading these lines. If so, it is only because you and others have been blind to the true meaning of collective action. Without collective bargaining during slack periods wages and conditions have gone down and down and hours up. The employers being organized if you and the others are disorganized, the former fix the pay and conditions as they will. You must take the job under the conditions fixed or go jobless. It is a "take it or leave it" attitude with all advantages on the side of the boss.

You may hold off for a time, but the very fact that you sell your energy and skill from day to day, and are without the protection of a strong organization, shows that you cannot hold off long. The employer is interested in profits; you in a living wage. He owns the tools, materials, machinery and has the trade established; you doubtless own little more than your hands. His case is not the same as yours. He has a surplus and can wait; you can't. Your savings are soon swallowed and with no strong organization behind you, you are forced to surrender to the terms fixed.

### Strange Declarations

Has it not seemed strange to you that most business men's and employer's associations have gone out of their way to declare for what they term the "open shop" or the "American Plan," and spent millions in an effort to establish the scheme—all to "protect the freedom of their employees"? They assume to be more interested in your welfare than you are; and pretend to know more about what you want than you do.

Have not their actions long proven that the freedom they really mean is the freedom of every employer to work you and the rest of us when, where and for what he chooses? This kind of employer speaks beautifully of your "right" to work when, where and for whom you choose. But the moment his profits cease he lays you off and you are given the right to starve when and where you may. He wants no one to interfere with his doing the choosing. This is his real meaning of freedom.

If the workers have such rights as these employers declare for, then they have a right to join a union for their protection without being spied upon; they have a right to a job that will permit them and their dependents to decently exist. But with things as they are, every clear-headed person knows that the only right they have is that which they are strong enough to get and to hold and nothing else. At all times it is a question of organization.

### Without the Mask

The Electrical Worker's Brotherhood wants to know since when have the business men's and employers' associations and chambers of commerce turned defender of those who toil—those who have been robbed so long?

It wants to know if you ever heard of any of these elements helping the underdog get a raise in pay; or fighting to lower living costs to the people; or insisting that a manufacturer or jobber should cut his profit? It also wants to know if you have ever heard of them fighting for legislation to protect the Electrical Worker who is called upon to labor under most any and all conditions; or for laws to protect the wives, mothers, daughters and children of tender years who are forced to labor?

But you have seen them insist upon wage reductions for everyone but themselves; you have seen them spend most afternoons on the golf links, yet denounce those who wish a half-holiday on Saturday; you have seen them vigorously oppose a reasonable bonus to maimed and crippled soldiers, but at the same time support a bonus of over a billion dollars for the railroads; you have seen them securing favorable rates for manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, and assisting corporations in raising prices to the people; and you have seen them come to the support of every reactionary employer, no matter whether he be right or wrong.

### Strikes

It is this element that has forced the Electrical Workers to strike at times and then condemned them for doing so. But, brother and sister, such strikes were never for poorer conditions or lower wages; nor for the establishment of the non-union shop; nor to defend or inaugurate child labor. Every such strike had for its aim some achievement in the direction of progress for all the Electrical Workers and others who labor.

No one, no body of men or women, in all our country, has done more, or as much, to avert strikes as the much misrepresented I. B. of E. W. It has realized that strikes are not the desirable thing and has used the weapon only as a last resort—only after reason and logic failed. It has clung to the right to strike, not because it wanted to strike, but as a last means of obtaining peace and fair play upon honorable terms.

### Substitutes

Device upon device and scheme upon scheme have been brought into play to give Electrical Workers a substitute for the real thing—the I. B. of E. W.—but each and every one in the form of "Benefit and Protective Associations," "Employees' Councils" and "Industrial" unions, after serving their concealed purpose, have crumbled and passed into the discard. In these, appeal after appeal of the workers has been met only with promise after promise and postponement after postponement.

Have you not wondered why it is that if the company-formed associations mean justice and freedom to the workers, they must be protected by spies, gunmen and the injunction judge? And why do these associations fall in the face of trade unionism wherever the workers are permitted free choice? Remember, brother and sister, industrial reforms never come from the top. At times they are resorted to merely to retard and make real democratic reforms impossible. What is given with one hand is taken away with the other.

### Why Opposition

Opposition to the Electrical Workers' Brotherhood is not so much directed against the organization itself, as against everything it does. Most people are willing that Electrical Workers organize providing they do nothing but pass resolutions and pay dues. But an organization fighting the battle of human beings, of men, women and children who need food, clothing and shelter every day of the year—and whose needs are constantly pressing—such an organization cannot be satisfied with simply resolving and caring for the sick. It must strike at the very bottom from where evil comes.

Is it not plain to you that were it unimportant and not functioning in the interests of its members, there would be no opposition? No organization or individual ever

meets opposition until it begins to accomplish. Of course you know that if the Brotherhood were of no great service to its thousands of members, great sums of money would not be spent, and all schemes of which skilled brains can think would not be employed in an effort to undermine and destroy it. No attempt is ever made to destroy valueless and useless things.

### What It Fights For

From its very existence, this organization has fought to see that Electrical Workers are respected and treated as useful human beings; it has fought not alone for sufficient food and clothing for them, but that they may enjoy rest, recreation and education; that they may have not only the means of good physical existence, but homes with bright and comfortable furnishings; insurance against sickness, old age, unemployment, accident, loss of life, access to the treasures of literature, art, culture and the things that go to make life worth while.

When in dire want, when oppressed, you have not seen Electrical Workers go to the business men's associations, citizen's alliance and employers' associations for help. They have always come to the humane organization that has proven its ability to protect and defend their interests, knowing that if it could not aid them at the moment it would not harm them.

### Protective Features

While a militant and progressive organization, the Brotherhood has progressed through years by a gradual, sane and practical process, dealing with the immediate tasks at hand; and providing the only possible protection to the worker against exploitation.

Its general laws provide for a legal defense fund and for the weekly payment of strike and lock-out benefits direct from the International office, in addition to similar benefits paid by most of its local unions.

Life insurance running from \$300 to \$1,000, depending upon length of continuous membership, is provided through an insurance department of the Brotherhood for all male members admitted before attaining the age of 55 years. This is furnished at the uniform low rate of 3 cents per day, 90 cents per month, or \$10.80 yearly.

For those admitted to membership when 55 years, or over, but otherwise eligible, a funeral benefit of \$50 is provided without cost above the regular dues.

For female members, a funeral benefit of \$200 is provided, without cost in excess of their regular dues. (This does not apply to telephone operators, who are governed by laws of the telephone operators' department.)

Many of the Brotherhood locals pay difficulty, sick, accident and death benefits in addition to those paid through the International office.

### Conclusion

If you are not now an active member of the organization, your own interests—the interests of your dependents and fellow-workers—demand that you immediately become so. If not a member at all, it is hardly necessary to suggest the advisability of your making application at once. Don't bother about what the other person thinks. Be broad and have courage enough to think and act for yourself. Delay has already proven too costly.

If once a member and you dropped out because you felt you were not treated fairly, or that things were not run right, you should be big enough to return at once and assist in correcting things you consider wrong. The Organization wants people who feel they know how to run things. When right is on your side, you can convince the majority. But be sure that right is on your side. Be careful that you do not mistake what you desire for what you deserve.

If you fail to convince, blame no one but yourself. By all means don't quit and play a lone game simply because your will doesn't prevail. Anybody can do that. And it is exactly what the unscrupulous employers desire.

Certainly, mistakes have been made. They apply to all. No one or group can truthfully say they have never been in error. Since the most learned men and women have dreadfully erred, is it not reasonable to assume that you or a body of working people will at times err in certain selections, time for action, methods, etc.?

To some, especially the prejudiced novice, the rules, regulations and laws of the Brotherhood appear arbitrary, senseless and unjust. But a close study would show how all of these have been born of experience and have arisen from the necessity to meet conflicting interests and a wily enemy always on its guard.

Briefly as possible we have endeavored to acquaint you with the Electrical Workers' organization as it is; with what it stands for, and to modestly tell of a few of its accomplishments so that you may know it is based upon and originates from the home—and any movement so constituted will not go far astray.

Detailed information can be had by conferring with Local Union or International representatives, or by communicating direct with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

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## RIOT OF RAILROAD EXTRAVAGANCE TRACED TO ESCH-CUMMINS LAW

### Rates Raised, Official Salaries Raised, Workers Laid Off, Profits. Raised

How, in the face of reckless extravagance, depreciated operating service, and a heavily increased empty car movement, railroads are able to make money because of high rates and government guarantees has been shown by Senator Frank R. Gooding of Idaho in an examination of railroad statistics.

"It will be recalled," said Senator Gooding, "that sub-section 3 of the Esch-Cummins law fixed the fair rate of return at 5% per cent, plus one-half of 1 per cent for improvements, betterments, and equipment, for a period of two years, beginning March 1, 1920.

"May 16, 1922, the Interstate Commerce Commission fixed a rate of 5% per cent of the aggregate value of all properties as a fair return effective on and after March 1, 1922.

"And so our railroads are being operated today under the Esch-Cummins law with the interest earnings fixed at 5% per cent, based on the valuation of \$18,900,000,000 and, as I analyze the railroads, very few of them are having any trouble to earn 5% per cent, and some of them are earning more than twice that amount.

"Taking the year 1913 as a normal year on our railroad systems, and comparing it with 1921, a year after the Esch-Cummins law was passed, I shall have no trouble in showing that the railroads are in a prosperous condition today under a reckless expenditure of money that, in my judgment, is nothing less than criminal.

"The Nation's freight bill has nearly doubled since 1913. The freight revenue for 1913 and 1921 is as follows:

1913 .....	\$2,140,083,394
1921 .....	3,911,204,509
Increase .....	\$1,771,121,115

which is an increase of 83.5 per cent.

"There was only a very slight increase in the tonnage. The ton-miles increased as follows:

Ton-miles in 1913 .....	297,722,528,693
Ton-miles in 1921 .....	306,736,765,622
Increase .....	9,014,236,929

which is an increase of only 3 per cent.

"Railroad officials will tell you that the expense of a railroad is largely measured by train-miles; that it is the train-miles that make the expense.

"A comparison of freight train-miles shows that there were not nearly as many train-miles in 1921 as in 1913:

Freight train-miles in 1913 .....	628,319,136
Freight train-miles in 1921 .....	510,290,560
Decrease .....	118,028,576

or a decrease of 18.8 per cent.

"In other words, the people were called on to pay 83.5 per cent more revenue for 3 per cent additional ton-miles, which was performed by 18.8 per cent less freight train-miles.

"The decrease in freight train-miles was brought about in two ways: First, by co-operation on the part of the people by heavier loading per car; second, by handling more cars per train-mile.

"The cost to the people, measured by the ton-mile rate, is as follows:

	Mills per ton-mile
1913 .....	7.19
1921 .....	12.75
Increase .....	5.56

"The empty-car movement per train-mile has considerably increased:

	Empty cars per train-mile
1913 .....	9.59
1921 .....	14.22
Increase .....	4.63

which is an increase of 48 per cent.

"This reflects the unsettled condition of the country and shows the lack of purchasing power on the part of the farmers. They move their goods to market and have no money with which to buy. A reduction in rates would stimulate the loading both ways and would increase the revenue without corresponding increase in the expense.

"The increased cost of passenger traffic is shown in the following figures:

1913 .....	\$678,966,749
1921 .....	1,151,771,045
Increase .....	\$472,804,296

"It cost the people 70 per cent more in 1921 to travel on our railroads than in 1913.

"There was a slight increase in the passenger miles, as follows:

1913 .....	33,875,085,958
1921 .....	37,312,585,966
Increase .....	3,437,500,008

or an increase in the passenger miles of only 10 per cent.



"The passenger train-miles, like the freight miles, decreased:

1913 .....	572,503,969
1921 .....	554,799,797
Decrease .....	17,704,172

or a decrease of 3 per cent.

"The increase in the passenger revenue is a net gain to the railroad, for the reason that passenger trains, unlike freight trains, run on regular schedules, whether there is anyone to ride on them or not, while freight trains move only when there is sufficient tonnage.

"I am satisfied that if the Senators who voted for the Esch-Cummins law would take time to investigate the administration of our railroads under that law, they would be forced to the same conclusion that I have reached—that the Esch-Cummins law, under the reckless and extravagant administration of our railroads, was a most serious mistake.

"In 1913 there were 1,746,092 men employed on the railroads, and in 1921 there were 1,622,768 employed, a decrease of 123,334 men. During that time there was a decrease of 18.8 per cent in the freight train-miles and a decrease of 3 per cent in the passenger train-miles.

"With all these reductions in train-miles and passenger miles, and a reduction of 123,334 employees, I find that in 1913 it required 19,928 general and division officers to administer our railroads, and that in 1921 it required 21,763 general and division officers to administer our railroads, an increase of 8,835 over 1913. The salaries of these officers in 1913 were \$39,869,656, and in 1921 their salaries were \$86,026,886, or an increase of \$46,157,230.

"The operating revenues and expenses of the railroads in the United States were as follows:

Operating revenues	Operating expenses
1913	1921
\$3,108,361,215	\$5,516,556,455
2,173,463,563	4,562,668,302
Net revenue	
934,897,653	943,888,153

"The railroads in 1921 made a greater net earning than in 1913 by \$8,990,501.

"During the same time there was a decrease in the train-miles, both freight and passenger, and a decrease of 123,334 employees, and an increase of 8,835 officers, and an increase in officers' compensation of \$46,157,230.

"Taking the increase of \$8,990,501 and cutting out the extravagant increase of \$46,157,230 for the management of the roads, it would make the net revenues for 1921 \$55,147,731 greater than in 1913.

"The extravagance and waste undoubtedly run all through the operation of the roads. If this waste was cut out the rates could be reduced and the railroads would be in a very prosperous condition today. I am satis-

fied from my investigation that the railroads of this country are in a prosperous condition today, or would be if they would give their roads an honest and economical management. The cry of 'wolf' is only to divert the people's attention from the real true condition of our railroads. Some day the people will discover that there is no 'wolf,' and that the managers and officers of the railroads themselves are the real 'wolves.'"

### The Scab's Hereafter

By E. C. Turner.

St. Peter, at the Pearly Gate,  
Stood guard one morn, serene, sedate;  
While Gabriel, in his seat, well worn,  
Polished the mountings of his horn.  
"Well, well," said Peter, "but trade is dull,  
We've had no visitors now for full  
Six weeks or more—" when there appeared  
In view, two men, with grease besmeared  
Sweating beneath their tool chest's weight.  
They ambled on, up to the gate.

"St. Peter," said one, "while down on earth,  
I was a mechanic, a man of worth;  
I did my work the bosses' way,  
I worked long hours and drew small pay,  
I worked at jobs I did not like,  
But never, never went on strike.  
I scorned to carry a Union card,  
But looked to Heaven for my reward.  
But my pard here, I fear that he  
Will miss the joys that are due me:  
Down there be trained with a Union bunch,  
And was president of a local once,—  
And went on strike, so I've heard say,  
For shorter hours and higher pay—  
You can do as you please with him, St. Pete,  
But open the gate and I'll find a seat."

St. Peter silently stroked his beard  
And eyed the one who'd spoken no word.  
"It's true," said he, "I'm a Union man,  
And have been, since I my trade began;  
My employers claimed, I them did rob,  
But I never scabbled a brother's job.  
You can suit yourself, St. Pete," he said,  
"If I am not welcome, I'll jog ahead."  
So he tightened his grip on his heavy load,  
And started on down the rocky road.

"Hold on," said Pete as he turned the key  
In the lock, and the Pearly Gate swung free,  
"Pass in o' top, and the joys partake,  
Your friend, the scab, made a slight mis-  
take.

Gabriel will give you a pair of wings  
And seat you up close where the angels sing,  
And on the food of the Gods you'll feed.  
You've had about all the Hell you need  
Fighting for Labor on earth below—"  
He turned to the scab and said, "Now go;  
To Hell with you and your gift of gab,  
Maybe the Devil can use a scab."

Downcast, the other plodded on,  
To regions below, of hot brimstone;  
He knocked at the door, Old Satan came out.  
"Ho, Ho," says he, "what's this about?"  
The scab, his tale soon told, again.  
"If you'll open the door, sir, I'll pass in;  
I'm weary and tired, so if Hell's the best  
I'm to get, I'd like to sit down and rest."  
Old Nick looked thoughtful, and rubbed his  
horn,

Then said, "You'd better never been born.  
My little kingdom, down here below,  
Is made up of all sorts of people, you know;  
Rich men, poor men, thieves and liars,  
Preachers, harlots and other high flyers;  
Kings and statesmen, queens by the score.  
E'en Kaiser Wilhelm, who murdered more  
Poor women and children throughout the land,  
Than any red-skinned, Indian band;  
But you'll have to move on, for the sickening  
smell  
Of a burning scab would cause trouble in  
Hell."



# EDITORIAL



**Wages Again** THE time of the year has arrived when the low wage advocates are busy with their usual claims—claims which the recent past has so conclusively and completely discredited. But not yet have they learned that low wages is no solution for our economic ills. And we need not show here the harm done and the suffering brought about by making wages low, and that such has simply made matters worse all around. Time has done this sufficiently well for us.

Rather we do wish to quote a few of the latest statements and figures of some of the most qualified and leading authorities—men whose opinions and figures are arrived at by scientific investigations of the highest skill on a basis sanctioned by the authority of the United States Government.

Prof. Wm. F. Ogburn, of Columbia University, and who also assists the U. S. Dept. of Labor, emphatically denies that falling prices have really benefited the wage earners. He brands as false the claim that the purchasing power of wages has been rising. He also insists that wages **CAN** be paid on the basis of an adequate and decent standard of living.

B. C. Forbes, who writes extensively on economic subjects for the employing interests, declares that it now costs, in dollars and cents, half as much again to live today as it cost before the war, and that the trend continues upward. This claim is supported by the latest figures of the U. S. Dept. of Labor which disclose that the advance in living costs averaged 13% from January, 1922, to January, 1923.

Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, contends that at least 25% will be added to the cost of living during this year. Mr. Forbes and many others agree that this is not an over-statement.

Of course, the low wage advocate still has his own conception of "standards of living" and just what is a living wage. He still wants to talk about the income for the hour, though he knows the workers must live, eat and starve by the year. Against his arguments, however, may be put the position taken by the U. S. Dept. of Labor, assisted by the ablest economists of the country. This high authority contended, after a most thorough research in 1919, that "the least amount of money on which it is possible to maintain a man, his wife and three children under the age of 14, without danger of physical and moral deterioration, was \$2,258.21." This is called the "minimum health and decency level."

The Labor Bureau, Inc., now informs us that its trained investigators have conducted a very thorough and extended research in various parts of the country, and checked up the figures of the U. S. Dept. of Labor; that they have investigated previous studies of worker's budgets, etc., which have been made, and that "a very moderate level for workers, including only a little more than a bare subsistence, and averaged for nine cities in the United States, at this date, costs \$2,258.21 for the year, the same figure previously announced by the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

The distressing thing about the advancing cost of living is that there appears to be no hope for immediate relief. In fact, all indica-

tions are that we will suffer a long period of high costs. We cannot overlook the effect of the huge war debt—the increased cost of Government—the new excessively high tariff, which economists estimate will add at least four billions to the cost of living each year—excessive transportation costs arising from the inefficiency of private ownership—manipulation of currency—squandering of the nation's natural resources—looting of the people's public treasury, and several other things.

We do not quote these authorities because we feel that wages should be based upon or fixed in accordance with what it costs to live. (The profits of the employer are not fixed in accordance with what it costs him to live.) There is no fairness or justice in any such theory or policy; it is neither sensible nor sound. Some margin over and above what it actually costs yearly to live must be allowed for progress and betterment.

Rather we quote these authorities for the reason that when you take the cost of living argument away from an employer he has none left.

The deflators composed of Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs, American Plan promoters, and similar institutions, after two years of misrepresentation, were successful in convincing a substantial part of the public that labor, those who toil, were profiteers; that wages were too high; and that prosperity could not return until labor had been deflated.

The railroad employes were victimized the worst, and suffered most by the process of deflation; in fact, they were robbed as surely as robbery was ever committed, as is shown by the following table, compiled from government figures. In this compilation we have used the highest wage rate for each year since 1914, and have arbitrarily assumed that the 1914 scale represented a living wage, and no allowance has been made for sickness, savings or betterment; the entire compilation being on a food, shelter and subsistence basis:

Year	Wages	Living cost increase	Wages should be	Loss per hour
1914	50	100	...	...
1915	50	103	\$ .51½	\$ .01½
1916	50	120	.60	.10
1917	50	142	.71	.21
1918	68	173	.86½	.18½
1919	72	188	.94	.22
1920	85	204	1.02	.17
1921	75	176	.88	.13
1922	70	169	.84½	.14½
Average loss per hour, eight years.....				\$ .14½
Average loss per day.....				1.16
Average loss per year.....				348.00
Total loss, approximately.....				2,800.00
Future loss, 14½ cents per hour plus the constant increase in living costs.				

From the above it is clearly shown that the railroad electrical worker suffered an average wage loss of over 14½ cents per hour for the past eight years and the condition has been made constant, and it is by no means admitted that the meagre 1914 wage scale was a fair one, or represented more than a next-to-poverty scale; however, what we are proving, beyond any possible contradiction, is that the worker's wage since 1914 has never moved upward enough to keep apace with living costs; therefore the much discussed and magnified war-time wage of the toiler represented less buying power than his under pay of 1914.

This is in striking contrast with the earnings of corporations, who, since the Supreme Court declared stock dividends exempt from taxation, have been cutting melons and distributing excess profits of from 100% to over 3,000%.

Every railroad electrical worker can charge to loss the tidy amount of \$1.16 per day for every day worked since January 1, 1915. The total he has donated to greed would provide a very substantial home, and he can thank Mr. Hooper et al for no small part of his losses, past, present and future, and the wage loss of the railroad electrical worker is representative of the losses of electrical workers and workers in all other industry.

If an organization could operate without funds, and it required no financial contributions to maintain it everybody would belong to the Union. Many decline to join because of the necessity for paying dues. Such workers are thoughtless. No worker escapes the payment of dues. The unorganized pay higher dues than the organized, but receive no benefit in return. The dues of the unorganized are paid to employers, in the form of low wages and unjust working conditions. The dues of the unorganized are usually from ten to twenty cents per hour, and with no return. The dues of the organized are per month about what the unorganized contribute to their employer per day.

**A Word to Non-Members** Are you a red-blooded electrical worker? If you are not a member of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, you should be, in order to treat with your employer on an equal basis. As an individual, you are helpless. Your employers are organized. Why? Because they know the value of organization. If it is advantageous for employers to be organized, why is it not just as advantageous for employees to be organized?

Your employer has his agent or attorney represent him. Why should you not have someone of your choice represent you? This can be done when you are a member of the Union.

Through whose efforts have the various laws benefiting the working class, and humanity in general, been placed on the statute books? Through the efforts of the employers? No, by the organized workers, through their sacrifices and tireless efforts, who had to meet the opposition of shortsighted employers.

If you owned property would you consider it fair if some of your neighbors did not pay taxes on their property, while you were required to not only pay your taxes but to make up their portion? By not organizing with your fellow-workers, you are placed in the same light as the tax evader. In addition, you are helping the employers keep the workers in bondage, and assisting their efforts to prevent the enactment of legislation favorable to the workers.

**STOP AND THINK!** Do you want to be in that class? If not, fill out an application; become a member of the Brotherhood; and enjoy its protection and benefits.

### **One Dozen Reasons why an Electrical Worker should be a Member of I. B. of E. W.**

1. Because your condition now and in the future is your most important consideration.

2. Because relationships of this kind are extremely important to you in your daily life and association with your fellow men.

3. Because it gives you a splendid opportunity to advance yourself as a mechanic and to make a permanent connection with a well-paid position.

4. Because it is a moral obligation to do all that you can to uphold the dignity of your occupation; to elevate the standard of your living and that of your family.

5. Because you have no right to shirk the responsibility of a decent heritage to the men who must follow you in the Trade.

6. Because if you want to improve the wages and conditions under which you must work and live, you can only do so by organized effort.

7. Because Organization brings Education. You will know more, you will get more, you will accomplish more for yourself and family, for your calling and for all concerned.

8. Because it is a reflection on your intelligence as an American Workman to fail to see the splendid results that can only be had through organization.

9. Because for over thirty years the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has forged ahead in spite of organized capitalistic greed, and today stands in the front ranks of all organizations of the American Federation of Labor. It has elevated our trade to a place second to none; taken care of the sick; buried the dead; and accomplished for its members that which would have been impossible without its untiring efforts.

10. Because it stands for reasonable hours of employment; uniform and just compensation; and against low wages, long hours and poverty.

11. Because it stands for 100% Americanism and American standards of loyalty, education, freedom and living, as against the so-called American plan of employment and ultimate serfdom.

12. Because if it was not a good thing for you, greedy corporations and selfish employers would not oppose the movement.

**Referendum** The referendum vote taken for the purpose of changing the opening date of the Seventeenth Biennial Convention from the third Monday in September, to the third Monday in August, has closed, and shows the following result:

In favor of the change.....	22,760
Opposed .....	273

Inasmuch as this proposition was carried by almost a unanimous vote, we are not publishing the tabulated returns, in order that we may save the expense incidental thereto, as it would take several pages of the Official Journal to publish the tabulated returns, which would be an unwarranted expense; there being only a few scattering votes against the proposition.

All local unions and members are requested to take note that the opening date of the Convention will be August 20, 1923, Montreal, Canada.

Official Call for the Convention will be issued within a short time.

**Railroad Valuation** The effect that railroad valuation has upon the general welfare of the country is little understood, and given thought by comparatively few people other than those who are directly interested in the railroad industry from a financial standpoint; yet there are few questions of more momentous concern. Railroad valuation has a vital influence upon our entire economic

life. Its effect is reflected in every commodity used by the consumer.

At the present time this matter is receiving the careful attention of the railroad and financial interests, and it should receive the attention of the great mass of citizens. The railroads and kindred interests have just organized and are to put into operation a gigantic lobby under the guise of the National Transportation Institute. It is stated that a million dollars have been subscribed to finance the Institute. It is evidently the intention to employ a host of statistical experts who will assemble figures, preparatory to the lobby making its drive on Congress when that body convenes next December; at which time a determined effort no doubt will be made to obtain increased valuations for the transportation systems. Between now and the convening of Congress, we may look for a great amount of railroad propaganda, spread for the purpose of creating a favorable public opinion.

The railroads claim a valuation of approximately \$19,000,000,000 and if their claim is recognized, a fair income on that amount, which is set at six per cent, would mean that the roads should earn enough to pay \$1,140,000,000 a year as dividends. This would mean that the wages of the railroad employes must be lowered, and freight and passenger rates raised; thereby materially affecting both the public and the railroad workers. Competent authorities have placed the valuation of the railroads at amounts ranging from \$9,000,000,000 to \$11,000,000,000. Quite a difference between that and the figures of the railway executives!

Taking the highest figure of \$11,000,000,000, makes a difference of \$8,000,000,000 under what the railroads claim, or a difference of \$480,000,000 less a year in necessary earning power to pay dividends. By effecting such a reduction, it would mean that the railroads could raise the wages of the employes, and lower the freight and passenger rates.

Plainly stated, the public is at the present time called upon to pay dividends to the railroad owners on approximately \$8,000,000,000 of inflated values. The attempts of the railroads to increase their already greatly inflated values would seem to indicate that the owners recognize that Government Ownership is inevitable; therefore desire to establish the highest possible fictitious values; and it certainly behooves every one to take an interest; study the question carefully; and discuss it at every opportunity. The worker should not confine the discussions to his immediate associates, but should miss no opportunity of discussing this all-important matter with farmers, business men, workers in other industries—in fact, everyone with whom he comes in contact. Such discussion will be practically the only medium by which the common people can offset the extensive campaign contemplated by the railway executives, as the kept press, with few exceptions, will be found friendly to inflation, and nothing will be left undone to favorably mold the public mind in support of inflated valuation.

One method that will be used will be an attempt to have lands originally granted from public domain to the railroads free, or purchased at a very nominal price, valued equal to or above the value of adjacent property, even though the lands have already been paid for many times by the mulcted public.

Another simple method of increasing railroad valuation is through the declaration of stock dividends—a scheme approved by the U. S. Supreme Court. An example of this game was recently provided by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, who declared somewhat over a sixty per cent stock dividend; thus adding approximately \$45,-

000,000 to their valuation, upon which the public and the workers must provide dividends in the future.

To prevent this valuation steal will mean an intensive campaign by the labor organizations, who to be successful must receive the support of the great mass of citizens. Put this situation in your mental index, and discuss the steal at every opportunity! More will be said concerning this important question, from time to time; providing, of course, that the right of free press and speech is not abridged.

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**The World We Live In** It's a great day! The Ku Kluxers keep winning "victories"; "citizens" committees go forward behind the torch and the dagger, driving innocent babies and pregnant mothers from their homes in the middle of the night; the "Black Shirts" are organizing in America; swarms of stool pigeons and informers greet us on all sides; America is in a desperate race with China to see who can consume the greatest amount of dope; our bootleggers are so thick they need to wear badges to keep from selling to one another; our divorce courts are clogged; the South keeps lynching and burning its negroes; our sacred judges are calling one another nasty names; employers in the New York Laundrymen's Association are indicted for burning down the plants of other employers refusing to join their union; desperate efforts are being made to again pry open the flood gates of immigration so that great herds of illiterates may once more flow in from the backward villages of eastern and southern Europe; the jingoes are polishing up their buttons and parading up and down the country drumming up the war spirit; and free speech and the right of assemblage are being denied in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and other places.

So, all in all, we in America are having a very lively time.

"Oh, Lord, how is this condition to endure?" asked Chaplain Rader recently in one of his prayers opening the Colorado legislature. "Our courts are corrupt," he continued, "God has been expelled from our churches, our pulpits are filled with essayists, our boys and girls are going to the dogs, our laboring men are going to work with empty pails, while our farmers starve and the middlemen wax fat on exorbitant prices."

But cheer up! Think of Europe. There starvation reigns, unemployment is tremendous, industry is decaying, money is worthless and bankruptcy is king. Besides, the war balloon is expected to go up again any minute and they will be blowing and ripping hell out of one another.

Cheer up some more! Congress has gone home. Harding has been to Florida, and Poindexter has gone to Peru. Besides, we still have the right to chew gum, go to the movies and read Coue. Messrs. Daugherty and Burns have not deserted us; these remarkable men will defend our rights and protect our morals, and Mr. Harding's "health" may permit him to again run for President.

And don't forget that the unexpected sometimes happens. The Supreme Court might declare itself unconstitutional; all the unorganized might decide to organize and stand up and fight; the generals might decide to do the fighting in wars; the Rotarians and railroad executives might quit talking; the "reformers" might reform themselves, the press agents and editorial writers might become conscience stricken, Mr. Hooper might decide labor has been sufficiently deflated.

But what is the best thing for the country to do?

Jail the labor agitators?

All join the Ku Klux Klan and abolish the police and the courts?  
 Let down the Immigration bars?  
 Adopt the "Open" shop?  
 Give business a "free" hand?  
 Go back to the Bible?  
 Adopt Christian Science?  
 Adopt the single tax?  
 Adopt birth control?  
 All join the I. W. W.?  
 Adopt Communism?  
 Have more government?  
 Have less government?  
 Have no government at all?  
 Establish the Co-operative Commonwealth?  
 Abolish current education?  
 Have another war?  
 Repeal all prohibition laws?  
 Employ more prohibition agents?  
 Regulate us more, or regulate us less?  
 Keep out of foreign affairs?  
 Revert to the principles of the founders?  
 Listen to the still, small voice?  
 Establish boards of censorship?  
 Set up more labor boards and give them teeth?

These are only some of the proposals we hear on all sides. So you may make your own guess, with or without study,—or consult the Ouija board. If temperamental, you are still privileged to select, from the many varieties, any theory or philosophy that best fits your temperament or means, the same as you select wall paper.

Still it's the world we human ants live in.

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**"On His Record"** The terrible suspense has been brought to an end. The trusted party "wheel horses" have at last taken the puzzled and anxious people into their confidence. Warren Gamaliel Harding, they announce to a waiting world, will be a candidate for renomination and reelection "on his record"—providing his "health" permits.

No longer are Mr. Harding's "advisors" helpless to select topics for him to discuss. "Prosperity" is to be the glad cry. His party is to take full credit for the business revival. The "full dinner pail" is again to be called into service. And he will point with pride, we are told, to "good times" and "plentiful jobs," and the achievements of his administration, any mention of "normalcy" will be religiously avoided.

Of course, Mr. Harding can get the nomination of the convention of his party, if he wants it, the same as he got it in 1920, and the same as Taft got it in 1912. Despite the fact that many of his own party leaders are thoroughly disgusted with him and know that he cannot be reelected, yet the circumstances practically assure his securing the nomination, if he wants it.

To refuse to re-nominate him would be to repudiate all that his administration has done. And the risk involved in this would be greater than the reactionaries at the helm of his party would care to take. So Mr. Harding will doubtless be re-nominated—if his "health" permits—in the expectation that some unforeseen accident may elect him.

But no matter what occurs between now and the election in 1924, is there any possibility that the bally-hoo men, who are starting out



early to prepare the ground, will be able to make the people forget so soon how they were criminally deceived and double-crossed? Will they be able to have them forget the sham and pretense of the illusive and amiable Mr. Harding? And how his administration has proved itself to be the most incapable, wasteful, inefficient and destructive ever known in the entire history of our government? In fact, for sheer hypocrisy, oppression, and hostility to labor, it is still without an equal anywhere, with the possible exception of the Italian Fascisti Government.

But we have enough faith in the organized wage workers to believe that they at least cannot so soon be deluded and befuddled again by meaningless gestures and four flushes; they surely cannot so soon be made to forget how Mr. Harding and his administration have used the strong arm and mailed fist against them at every opportunity and proved to be the biggest strike breakers in all history.

So we do not believe the bally-hoo men can make the workers repeat such a costly blunder. Four years of normalcy certainly ought to prove enough.

### **They Keep Beating the Tom-Toms**

Look out for another slaughter. The jingoes refuse to let up. Another brainstorm is approaching. Our allies of yesterday have turned bitter enemies; the treaty of Versailles has practically been scrapped; "powerful" war editorials are appearing regularly; our militarists, from General Pershing down, keep racing madly over the country feverishly urging the people to prepare for another war. At meeting after meeting, in speech after speech, they keep fanning the flames and win converts every day.

Mammoth military schemes are being pushed with haste. And, to use the words of one high Army General, recently quoted by former Supreme Court Justice John Clark, "plans now being perfected will determine how our boys shall be drafted, clothed, armed and subsisted, trained, blooded by trial battle, and finally plunged into the conflict. It is being determined whether their bodies shall be cremated or buried, how the shell-shocked, gassed and wounded may most quickly be rehabilitated and hurried back for further effort," etc.

"But this is impossible; it's exaggerating things," you may say. "The people will not stand for more war." That's what most of us thought before the last one, but later events proved, as does all history, that the people are so fickle and forgetful that they WILL stand for it whenever the jingoes can succeed in drumming up the war spirit. And they can perform wonders in a comparatively short time.

Remember that when the last war began in Europe in 1914 not one in a thousand dreamed we would ever enter the conflict. And that war was not the result of any accident. It did not come by chance, but was brought about by just such beating of the tom-toms as is taking place in this country today—by the wild cries of "prepare!" "prepare!"

Of course, we believe in patriotism—but not the dollar variety. We respect our flag and shall continue to defend it in every way. But that does not mean that we must close our eyes to what has happened and consent to our flag being prostituted and our people deliberately prepared for future slaughter—all in the name of commercial patriotism.

Despite the fact that we won the last war and our victory was complete, no one can deny that we failed to get anything like what

was promised—permanent peace. And most everyone will now admit that our war was certainly not the glorious thing that we were led to believe it was, and that most all of us were criminally deceived. In fact, the very men who insisted that the recent war would end war and bring a new day are the very ones who now insist just as strongly that we must get ready for the next war.

So any one who faces the true results and thinks only of our own thousands left on the battlefields, of our own thousands left insane, blind, maimed and mutilated for the rest of their days; of the fact that we now have more enemies abroad than ever; that conditions in Europe are worse than before the war; that we now have more internal bitterness and division than ever; that we have less rights and liberties than before the war; when any one honestly considers these things he cannot help but suffer complete disillusionment.

It is very easy to go with the crowd and cheer the brass buttoned bunk being dished out to the people today, but for our part we still retain some of our senses. We have not yet forgotten the last brain-storm, the mad recruiting, the good-byes, the butchering and the blood, the crowded hospitals and insane asylums, our visits to the graves of our boys, and the tears and the taxes.

We still have enough imagination to see a battlefield. We can hear the shrieks, the groans, the cries and prayers of the bleeding and dying. We can see the field of bodies with arms and legs gone, bodies crushed and smeared with blood and mud and with faces torn apart and blanched with horror. Yes, and we can see mothers and loved ones whose hearts are breaking and who are shedding tears of blood.

Certainly the people are opposed to war,—they are naturally peaceful, and if they could hear the explosions in their ears and feel the splash of blood in their faces they would positively refuse to tolerate more war.

But the fact that the sentiment of the people is for peace is of little practical value so long as we allow a small group to have the power to declare war and control the war making machinery. So all history teaches us that the only way war can ever be ended is to make it impossible for a small minority to declare war,—by amending the Constitution to this effect.

It is idle to say that we cannot prevent war, which Napoleon in his last days described as "the trade of savages and barbarians." We CAN prevent it if we decide to. The British workers have prevented two in the past six months. Only a pessimist would say that we cannot. Eventually the people are going to do it; the power to declare war will be given to them—or they will take it. They and they alone will some day be the ones to decide whether they shall go to war—except when we are attacked.

And when that day arrives they will have all implements of war manufactured by the Government and thus take most of the profits out of war; they will doubtless see that all those who speak, write or vote in favor of bringing on war will be the first ones sent to the front to dance to the tune of the hideous war music; they will be forced to practice what they preach and not remain long range patriots. Then, and not until then, will we ever be able to prevent war.

"To say that this is wrong," as some one has put it, is to say that democracy is wrong. To say that this is unnecessary is to say that democracy is unnecessary. To say war is necessary is to say civilization is a failure and religion a mockery.

The following resolution adopted by the Annual Conference of the Editors of American Railroad Labor Publications at Washington, D. C., March 23, 1923, expressed the sentiments of those attending:

Whereas in the history of mankind the workers of the world have given their blood, their money to pay the costs of war; and

Whereas the present efforts of militarists to work up a new war are seriously imperiling the peace of the world and the very fabric of civilization; and

Whereas this war menace places upon every right-minded citizen a moral obligation to conserve all that we hold worth while in our collective heritage from centuries of human progress; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this conference of editors of the Railroad Labor Publications of the United States and Canada, representing one and a half million organized workers, record itself as unqualifiedly approving the work of the National Council for Prevention of War, and giving its whole-hearted support to this and every other movement to outlaw and abolish war.

### THE HINDENBERG LINE OF POWER

#### The Eighth of a Series of Comments by a New York Supreme Court Justice on Our Courts and Their Power

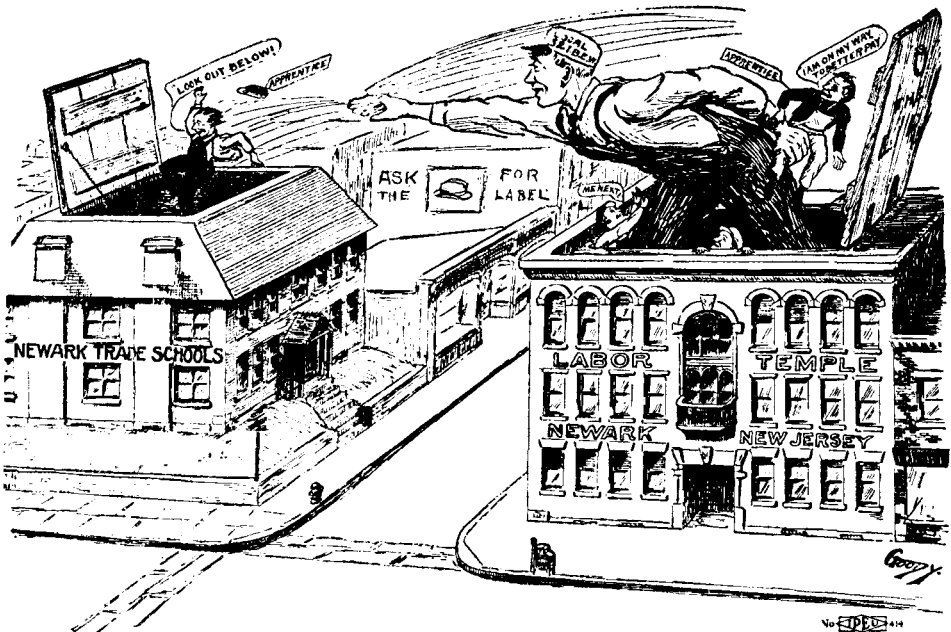
By JOHN R. FORD, Justice, New York State Supreme Court

No impartial student of the subject can doubt that the courts are partial to accumulated wealth, that they are on the side of the powerful employer and against his employees and that they are daily through judge-made law oppressing the poor and lowly in the interest of amassed capital. They constitute indeed the Hindenberg line of the money power.

I humbly follow Lincoln's example when he declared that the Dred Scott decision must be reversed. I assert that the law

behind labor injunctions must be abrogated, that the power of the courts to declare legislative acts unconstitutional must be curbed and that the courts must be brought under the control of the people who are their masters.

Unless something is done to restrain judicial usurpation, Lincoln's high resolve that this government of the people, by the people and for the people should not perish from the earth, will have been made indeed a mockery.



ANOTHER ADVANTAGE OF ORGANIZATION



# IN MEMORIAM



## Bro. Edmund C. Fearn, L. U. No. 661

Whereas it has been the will of God, our Creator, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our beloved brother, Edmund Cassidy Fearn, who was a credit to his friends and loyal to his organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 661 extend the sympathy that is felt in the hearts of each and every member of No. 661 to his family and relatives in this hour of their greatest grief and sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days in respect to his memory.

E. J. ALTEMEAD,  
Press Sect., Local 661, I. B. E. W.

## Bro. Frank W. Leaman, L. U. No. 140

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved brother, Frank W. Leaman, and

Whereas Local Union No. 140 has lost one of its true and loyal members; be it therefore

Resolved, That we extend our most heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved wife, one to the official journal, and one spread on the minutes, and that the charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

H. A. BOINK,  
Secretary.

## Bro. Chas. B. Nostrand, L. U. No. 402

Whereas the Almighty God in His divine wisdom has called to his Heavenly Home our esteemed and beloved brother, Charles B. Nostrand, while in the prime of a life full of promise and a glorious manhood devoted to good and moral principles and earnestness in furthering the welfare of his beloved wife and child; and

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of the companionship and assistance of so kind and faithful a brother, though we question not the Divine calling, we mourn the loss of one so dear as a friend and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That members of Local Union No. 402, I. B. E. W., extend their heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family in their hour of bereavement, commending them to the Supreme Architect of the Universe for consolation, truly believing that death is but the transition to life eternal; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife and family and one published in the official journal and a copy spread upon the records of our Local.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

## Bro. George M. Corbin, L. U. No. 84

Whereas it has pleased our Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, George M. Corbin; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 84, I. B. E. W., extend their heartfelt sympathy to his mother and relatives, and that a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to his mother and a copy sent to the official journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

J. H. CHILDRESS,  
J. L. CARVER,  
J. D. RAILEY,  
Committee.

## Bro. Albert F. Crowley, L. U. No. 537

Whereas we, the members of L. U. 537, I. B. E. W., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of esteem and respect to our late Bro. Albert Frank Crowley, who passed away through accident from electrical cause February 22, 1923; and

Whereas we have lost a most esteemed friend and worthy brother therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the wife, children, brother and other relatives and friends of our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved wife, one to Bro. James Crowley, his bereaved brother, one to the official journal for publication and a copy spread upon our minutes, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

L. D. WILSON,  
A. ALLISON,  
Committee.

## Bro. Gene Goolsby, L. U. No. 84

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Gene Goolsby; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 84 has lost a true and loyal member, and every union man a friend; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that we extend our sympathy to his sister and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to his sister and a copy to the official journal for publication.

J. H. CHILDRESS,  
J. L. CARVER,  
J. D. RAILEY,  
Committee.

## Bro. Patrick Carlin, L. U. No. 39

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to call from our midst our esteemed brother, Patrick Carlin; and

Whereas Local No. 39 has lost one of its true and loyal members; be it therefore

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

PATRICK CAMPBELL,  
WILLIAM MCCARTY,  
WILLIAM TOMES,  
Committee.

## Bro. John A. Fraser, L. U. No. 103

Whereas the All Merciful Creator of the Universe in His infinite wisdom has taken from us our dear brother and fellow worker, John A. Fraser; and

Whereas Local Union No. 103, I. B. E. W., Boston, Mass., by the death of Brother Fraser has lost a valued and honored member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and a copy of this resolution be sent to our official journal for publication.

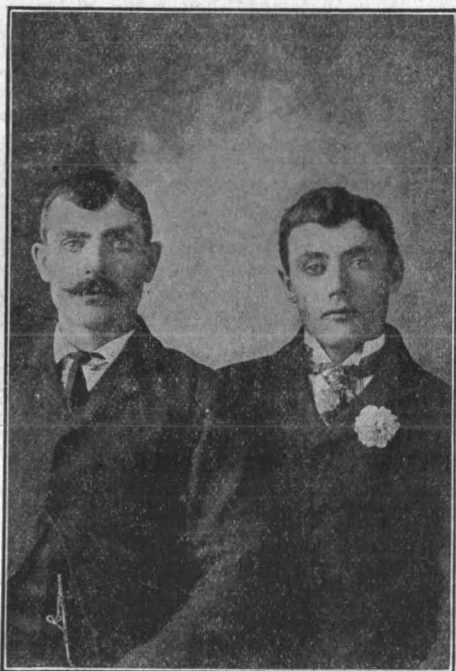
GEO. E. CAPELLE,  
Press Secretary.

# NOTICES

If this comes to the notice of Bro. J. B. Croll, or Bro. Hugh Casey, or any one knowing their present address kindly notify A. J. Saulwater, 72 Wall St., Amsterdam, N. Y.

All members are requested to avoid Montreal. Conditions are highly unsatisfactory; wage rates below the living point—65 cents an hour being the prevailing scale. The organized Electrical Workers in Montreal intend to start a movement to improve conditions and pending the establishment of better conditions all Electrical Workers are requested to stay away.

F. GRIFFARD,  
Business Agent, L. U. No. 568,  
Montreal, Que..



JOHN AND JAMES McEACHERN

The above is a picture taken a number of years ago of John and James McEachern. John McEachern is shown at the left of the picture, and is endeavoring to locate his brother James. If this should come to the attention of anyone having information concerning the whereabouts of James McEachern it would be appreciated if he would communicate with John McEachern, care of John H. Mahoney, 18 Woodbridge Street, Cambridge, Mass.

The Electrical Contractors of Muncie, Ind., have locked out members of Local No. 855, therefore Section 8 of Article XXIV, of the Constitution, has been placed in force.

ROLLIE M. BALL,  
Press Secretary, L. U. No. 855,  
Muncie, Ind.

Please note that the following members have been suspended and assessed \$200 each; this action having been taken on account of their working unfair to the local union:

(Hank) J. E. Davis, Card No. 286850.  
C. S. Schill, Card No. 286865.  
(Fat) John Nunez, Card No. 286632.

E. T. BROWN,  
Press Sec'y., L. U. 130.

Number 69, held by J. C. Bellar, of Iowa Falls, won the Oakland auto that was raffled for the benefit of L. U. No. 347.

G. A. HOBBS,  
Financial Secretary, L. U. No. 347,  
Des Moines, Iowa.



GEORGE W. FRY

Supplementing request for information that appeared in the February and March issues of the Journal concerning the whereabouts of George W. Fry, the above is a likeness of Mr. Fry, and anyone knowing his whereabouts is urged to communicate with the International Office. The condition of his wife has not improved. She is still in a serious condition.

## Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 508 E. Olive St., C-611, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.—Adv.



## COOPERATIVE NEWS



### FARMERS CUT INSURANCE COST BY COOPERATION

Property safely insured, low premium rates, risks greatly reduced, and on top of that savings of over \$145,000 in one year—these are the benefits of cooperation which the farmers of Sullivan County, New York State, have won for themselves through organizing the Farmers' Cooperative Fire Insurance Company in Woodridge, New York. The farmers used to be in the grip of the powerful insurance trusts, which raised rates overnight, cancelled policies at will, and often demanded new premiums. So successful has cooperative fire insurance proved that the private concerns have been almost completely driven from the county.

In ten years' time the business of this farmers' fire insurance cooperative has grown until now it is carrying \$5,880,950 worth of insurance on farm property, distributed among 1,506 policies. It has managed its business so carefully and honestly that it was able to cut the premium rate from \$9.06 per \$1,000 of insurance to \$4.45, with \$2, the rate on certain classes of insurable property. Despite these reductions, a saving of \$145,000 was amassed during 1922.

State insurance laws so hampered the work of the cooperative by the limit placed on the amount of insurance which can be taken by

any one company on a single property that the farmers' cooperative has organized two other insurance companies. To provide adequately against loss, these two subsidiary companies—the American Cooperative Fire Insurance Company and the Third Cooperative Insurance Company—have been organized by members of the original cooperative, and together can now insure each building for \$15,000 and each farm property for \$21,000.

The combined report of the three cooperatives for 1922 shows a total insurance of \$9,728,524 in force. Their combined income during the past year plus the balance from the year before totals more than \$98,000. After deducting the \$38,000 disbursements during the year, they have a net balance in the five banks of the cooperative companies of \$60,000.

The cooperatives are giving the private companies such a hot chase for their money that these looters of the unfortunate are resorting to underhand means to fight the honest cooperative companies. In spite of this unfair opposition, the cooperatives are constantly increasing their business and steadily rolling up their surplus.

### SPOKANE WORKERS COMPLETE ORGANIZATION OF COOPERATIVE BANK

Application for a charter for the Brotherhood National Bank of Spokane, Wash., has been granted by the U. S. Comptroller of Currency, and already the stock-selling campaign of the railroad workers' Organizing Committee is well under way. Within sixty days it is predicted \$200,000 worth of shares and surplus of \$40,000 will be entirely bought up when the bank will open its doors to the general public. Engineers, conductors, and railway clerks, and cooperating with them the members of the other sixteen standard railroad labor organizations, are behind this whirlwind campaign for the first cooperative bank in the Northwest.

Organized on the plan of the locomotive engineers' Cleveland bank, whose last financial statement showed resources of well over \$20,000,000, the Spokane bank will be owned entirely by members in good standing of the various railway organizations. In their application for stock members agree that should they wish to re-sell their stock they will turn it over to the Board of Directors, who will undertake to dispose of it. In this way the directors will safeguard the control of the institution and

keep it in the hands of a purely labor group. All expenses incurred in the preliminary organization work have been underwritten by the various local lodges, so that every cent of the stock subscribed will be put to use for the community.

Although the Spokane bank is only the third national cooperative bank to be established since the organization of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Cooperative National Bank in Cleveland, it is one of a dozen or more banks and trust companies organized cooperatively under State and national charters. Through the help of the Cleveland bank the Brotherhood Cooperative Bank of Minneapolis has been organized; the Telegraphers' Union announces the completion of its plans for a cooperative bank in St. Louis, which is to be opened to the public within a month. Both these banks are national. In addition, the workers of Alabama, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and California, and other States, already have their cooperative banks, working for and serving their best interests, which are the best interests of the community.

## FARMERS AND RAILWAYMEN JOIN HANDS TO BOOST COOPERATIVE STORES

Every day brings increasing evidence that the farmers and workers can combine to their mutual advantage for supplying each other with the necessities of life without the expense of a long chain of middlemen. The farmers around Savannah, Ga., under the leadership of the Farmers' Union, are actively demonstrating how the city workers can cut their food bills by cooperation. On Sunday, March 11, a large crowd of farmers and workers gathered at Savannah to join in supporting the two farmer-labor cooperative stores now run in Savannah and Glenville, and to promote further efforts to bring the farmer's crops to the worker's table without paying tribute to

the commission agents, wholesalers and retailers.

As a direct result of the farmer-labor cooperative stores already established, the merchants in Savannah and Glenville have been compelled to reduce their prices. Similar results are reported by the extremely successful Lowndes County Cooperative Exchange at Valdosta, where railwaymen and farmers own and run the largest cooperative store in Georgia. During the recent shopmen's strike the farmers brought in meat, potatoes, vegetables and other farm supplies, not to sell to the boys on strike, but to give to them in order to help them win their battle.

## ITALIAN COOPERATORS RUN HOTELS

A model workingmen's hotel run on cooperative lines and providing all the modern conveniences and comforts has been established by the Italian cooperators at Milan. It is run by the Cooperative People's Hostel, which is one of the notable enterprises of the Milanese cooperators.

Every evening the "Dormitorio," which is named after Buffoli, a pioneer of Italian cooperation, is full and many applicants have to go away. With a capacity of 339 beds, 113,000 lodgers were accommodated during 1922. The large swimming pool was especially popular with the cooperators of Milan. It is open to the public as well as to the guests at the hostel, and last year it re-

freshed over 21,000 cooperators. Another feature of this cooperative hotel is the model kitchen, which serves the guests of the inn and as well cooperators living in their own homes who want their food economically prepared and cooked for them. The Milanese cooperators can even buy their dinners prepared and delivered to their own doors by the cooperative delivery wagon.

Dormitorio Buffoli is just one of the chain of People's Hostels maintained by the cooperatives of the city. Still another one, operating on one of the main thoroughfares of the city, lodged 193,775 persons during the past year.

## EMPLOYEES TELL HOW THEY LIKE COOPERATION

One of the best ways of judging a cooperative is to ask its employees about it. That's what the Franklin Cooperative Creamery Association of Minneapolis has done, and here are some of the answers the managers got from 60 of their employees. They ought to convince any Doubting Thomas that there is more than mere talk in cooperative principles: real cooperation is practiced as well as preached.

These are a few of the answers the workers in the Cooperative Creamery gave to the question, "Why are you working for the Franklin Cooperative?"

"Because the workers are going together, always pulling together for one thing, 'the largest creamery in the city.' When we go to the customer we know we have quality and purity which we have never had before."

"Because when you get a body of people all pulling together for one great cause, Cooperation, you get wonderful results."

"Because it educates and does not drive its workers."

"Because the Franklin Cooperative Cream-

ery is one of the strongest proofs that the workers can be trusted to operate and manage industry for the benefit of the workers and the public."

"Because at the Franklin Creamery the profits gained by the worker's toil are not going to tear down his standard of living for his family, and that to regain his loss he won't have to stand on a picket line while thousands of babies are doing without milk."

"Because I believe in cooperation as the best way to change the present economic system under which the consumer is paying the highest and the producer gets the lowest possible price for his products. Cooperation is simply democracy in industry. We recognize no masters, no slaves."

With visions like these, it is easy to understand why the workers of the Franklin Creamery have been able to handle a business of \$1,600,000 and roll up earnings of more than \$100,000 during the past year. Cooperation not only pays in dollars and cents to the consumers, but pays in happiness and opportunity to its workers.

### SOUTH AMERICAN COOPERATORS ORGANIZE FOR ACTION

Not to be outdone by the workers of Europe and North America, the South American Republic of Argentina is organizing a great forward drive in cooperation, says a report of the All-American Cooperative Commission. A permanent commission on cooperation has been selected to investigate all the possibilities of cooperative production and distribution, and to draw up a definite program of action to be put into effect by all cooperatives organized in the Argentine Social Institute.

This is not the big South American Republic's first stride in cooperation, but it is an important new development. Two

years ago, at the second Argentine Cooperative Congress, 262 cooperative societies reported from all corners of the country. One hundred and seventy-five of these are agricultural cooperatives carrying on an insurance and credit business as well as fruit growing, tobacco and cotton growing, cattle breeding, and dairying activities, four cooperative flour mills are operating, another for the manufacture of sugar, and two cooperatives are engaged in the construction of county roads. Of the remaining 87 city cooperatives, 14 are cooperative banks, and 53 include consumers' societies, bakeries, and construction societies.

### SWEDISH COOPERATIVES MAKE GREAT STRIDES

Few private businesses in Sweden, or any other country, during the past unsettled year have to their credit an actual increase of 20 per cent in their sales. But that is the record which the Central Cooperative Union, the great wholesale society of Sweden, reports to the All-American Cooperative Commission for 1922.

While prices have been falling, the Swedish cooperatives have not only maintained the total value of sales but have actually increased them in the principal branches of their business. Sales during 1922 amounted

to over \$16,977,000, which is \$386,228 more than in 1921. This total includes only the sales of the Union to cooperative retail societies, and not those of the great factories which the Union runs. Close to 2,000 consumers' cooperatives with more than 255,000 members are affiliated with the Central Cooperative Union, which means that, since each member represents a household, about one million persons, or one-sixth of the entire population of the country are connected with the cooperative societies.

### VILLA GROVE COOPERATORS WIN AGAINST ODDS

Strikes, depressions, unemployment or other misfortunes have made no inroads into the Villa Grove Cooperative Society in Illinois. Carrying on its trade in the little community of 2,400 people, caring for the shopmen out of work, and serving the public generally, this sturdy cooperative reports that it has actually gone ahead of its record in previous years. In 1922 it did a business of \$143,071, on which it made a profit of more than \$28,000, or 19½ per cent. The net profit for the year is 6 per cent, or 19½ per cent of the sales to members only. Over \$2,175 went to build up the regular reserve. Members of the co-

operative received more than \$5,750 on their purchases.

Villa Grove cooperators are not merely saving money. They are putting their strength behind the striking shopmen, who make up a large part of the community. The secretary of the cooperative reports:

"Cooperative stores can be a great help in time of strikes if they are soundly financed. But they must be well financed before the strike is called, as afterward it will be too late. The strikers of Villa Grove who were not members of this society were cast off by private-owned stores and forced to ask for relief from charitable organizations."

### COOPERATION SAVES PHILIPPINE FARMERS

Philippine farmers' first step in cooperation has proved so helpful that a widespread movement is opening up throughout the islands. The small farmers who constitute a large portion of the 11,000,000 Filipinos, are nearly all in a chronic state of indebtedness, due to the wicked exactions of moneylenders. To help them solve their credit problem, the Philippine legislature passed an act in 1915 permitting farmers to form credit associations and to conduct simple cooperative banks managed by themselves and adapted to their own needs. There are now 540 rural credit associations in operation, which are managed by some 2,600 directors without remuneration for the benefit of the

80,000 members. From cooperative credit the Philippine farmers have advanced to cooperative marketing. A movement is now on foot to organize groups of farmers throughout the Islands into producers' cooperatives to sell their own products, and already twenty villages boast of such cooperatives.

American farmers have learned by long and expensive experience that cooperative self-help is the greatest hope of the producers. They therefore commend the sturdy young cooperative movement of their comrades across the seas and wish for them the great success which well-conceived cooperative endeavors in America have won.



## MINNESOTA BILL WOULD HELP FARMER COOPERATIVES

A bill to provide legal machinery and protection for farmers' marketing cooperatives has been introduced in the Minnesota legislature and is being vigorously pushed by the workers' and farmers' representatives, according to a report sent the All-American Cooperative Commission. It provides the machinery necessary for farmers' organizations to embark on an extensive cooperative marketing system, such as that enjoyed by the great Danish cooperatives, under which farmers of the State would be given complete control over the marketing of their products.

All farm groups are included in the bill—horticulturalists, viticulturalists, dairy, livestock, poultry, and bee farmers. Any group of farmers or a farmers' organization could incorporate as a cooperative marketing agency under the bill, and would be empowered to sell their products cooperatively in the markets of the State. The

cooperative marketing agencies could also borrow money, and lend it to their members for the harvesting and marketing of their products.

The main advantage gained by the farmers through such legislation lies in the fact that the cooperative marketing societies would be the official agents of the member farmers in the sale of their products, which would give them the control over their products now exercised by commission houses.

The bill will also have a tendency to stabilize the prices received by the farmers for their products, inasmuch as the cooperative agencies will become a determining factor in setting the market price. As it is, the American farmer is about the only business man in the world who lets the middleman buyer set the price for his goods.

## SOVIET PROPAGANDA "DOESN'T CONCERN" THEM! WELL, WHY NOT? LET US ASK.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

"Communism doesn't concern me."

"Soviet propaganda is nothing to worry about."

"Why should we get excited about the Reds?"

Even labor editors who ought to know what is going on have made remarks like these.

There is something astonishing about the indifference manifested by many persons concerning the most menacing propaganda American labor has ever had to fight against.

There is more Red propaganda in the United States today than could be described in many newspaper pages.

Men are going hither and thither trying to tear down the trade unions.

Paid agents—not just one or two, but many of them—are on the road constantly.

Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been poured into Red propaganda funds.

Some of this money has come from Moscow, some from New York's rich fanatics of the lunatic fringe, some from the "art" colonies of various other cities, and some from labor-hating employers who can't see beyond their noses.

Writers, preachers, lawyers and other professional men and women belong to the Red propaganda machine. Some are just the unknowing tools of the Red outfit. Some are worse.

A labor editor introduces Foster at a mass meeting and says he isn't sure he agrees with all that Foster has to say! No, Mr. Hyena, I'm not sure I like everything you do, but I'll play with you a little, just to show there's no hard feeling.

So it goes. But remember this as hard fact: Communist dictatorship in Russia has declared war on the American Federation of

Labor; the Communists in the United States are following orders; every Red outfit in this country is directly linked with the main Red program. Monkey with one, you monkey with all.

Rich women, looking for excitement; fad-crazy writers, looking for nobody knows just what; paid propagandists, looking for payroll continuity; unbalanced fanatics, driven by sick brains; calculating mercenaries and zealots, hating everything democratic and American—all these hook up around the Red band wagon and do their devilry in concert.

Somebody thinks this doesn't apply to his neck of the woods. It applies to every neck of the American woods.

The Red propaganda, with its "amalgamation" bunk, its stealthy underground treachery, its sob-stuff about poor Russia, which was made poor by Red criminality, its railing against "reactionaries," its glowing, drunken promises of "deliverance," is a propaganda that is on the job every minute and that hits every place where trade unions exist.

The danger is only in going to sleep.

The danger comes from the fellows who say, "Why should I worry?" and who get up on a platform and wobble around with chatter about "perhaps I don't agree with all of it."

Any man who thinks he agrees with any of it ought to get busy and learn something about democracy and something about American trade unionism.

This isn't a "frantic" yelp. It's a cold-blooded hell-raising with men who are forgetting facts and who are doing sloppy thinking, or no thinking, about an issue that is real.



# CORRESPONDENCE



## L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Of course they are saying a lot of nice things about St. Louis, but you just listen to me for a while—it is all in who's telling it, and when the C. of C. tells a lot of nice stories you can gamble on it they're having a gig in the tail that is good advertising, combined with a rush of poor deluded job hunters, that will come in and inflate the already standing army of unemployed that we have among us. Don't believe me, eh! Well, if you don't just have some one you can depend on happen around the office of the Post Dispatch about noon when they imagine they can take a list of help wanted ads and go out and canvass the town and come in at night tired to a whisper, and to repeat the same process the next day at noon. I am only telling you this so you won't get the big idea working on the hazardous fact that if there is no electrical work you can go to work at something else. Electrical work right now in St. Louis! Step a little closer, gentlemen, I want to whisper something in your ear; this is real confidential.

Right here in this little advertised land of promise we have had our share of the striking shopmen. We feel that we ought to work some of them on some of our jobs, but there are some among them who are getting by on just what they can pick up here and there, and that is not all. Look across the river. Those little towns, that nestle as close to us as if they were our own, have recently gone on a strike from East St. Louis to Collinsville.

We don't want you to think, traveling brothers, we don't want you; you will always get a welcome in old No. 2 if you happen through, but if you come now you will just get a wrong opinion of us, as you will have to "bum" a meal or two and then pass on disappointed. Anyway, we will tell you all about it through the medium of the WORKER just as soon as it's over and, by the way, it might pay the brothers at large to read our publications a little more and get a little line on what is happening throughout the Brotherhood. Moreover, some of the editorials are certainly worth any man's time just for the enlightenment they will give you on a lot of subjects that are confronting you every day. Learn a little about some of these present-day Moseses that are leading the working children out of the desert into the land of promise. Believe me, they seemingly have a wonderful way of telling how good they will be to us, as their methods contain just enough of truth, combined with

the mysticism of the occult to almost make you think God did an injustice in sending us Jesus Christ, and then if you have kept up with just a few of these leaders, and who they actually are, in the WORKER's editorials you don't wonder why Jesus had to keep preaching about the devil when he was such a smooth article.

SOLLIDAY,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor:

Here we are, still alive, and working just enough to keep us in that state.

Three months have gone, but maybe some of the prodigals will want to know who is to carry on for No. 12 for 1923. We elected for president William French; vice president, A. E. Roseburg; recording secretary, H. J. Hatt; financial secretary, Ed Carlson; treasurer, A. B. Griffin; trustees, G. G. Macy, William French, A. E. Roseburg; executive board, Ed. Carlson, G. G. Macy, Clyde Helm, A. E. Roseburg, A. B. Griffin; foreman, C. W. McNeil; inspector, Walter Moor; examining board, A. E. Roseburg, Shoemaker, H. J. Hatt, A. B. Griffin, Walter Haggerty.

Bro. E. L. Jackson is with us at this writing for two reasons: first, to attend the tri-city conference, which will be held here in the Labor Temple tomorrow, March 10. We intend to show the Denver and Colorado Springs boys a good time while they are with us. A dinner at the Vail Hotel will precede the opening of the conference. We hope our conference will accomplish a great deal. The second reason for Brother Jackson's visit is that he was informed by the president of the State Federation of Labor, in Denver, that we of No. 12 had joined with the carpenters and plumbers in their dual council. When E. L. got here he found the opposite to be the facts in the case. For a year we have steadfastly answered "no" to all their (the carpenters' and plumbers') pleas and propaganda. The dual council and the locals they represent are sick of their bad move.

The carpenters and plumbers severed their connection with the Building Trades Council a year ago, and in that year there have been more unfair carpenter and plumbing jobs finished than in any of the past ten years.

Yours fraternally,  
W. R. CARLISLE,  
Press Secretary.

**L. U. NO. 45, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

Editor:

As many months have passed since Local Union No. 45 has had a letter in the *WORKER*, I will try and give a brief outline of our position.

In the first place, we are still in existence, contrary to many reports, and expect to be for many more years to come.

The last year has been very quiet and although our membership has not increased as we would have wished it to, still we have held our own and are looking forward to the coming summer to bring better results. We lost quite a few members through the insurance but I can safely say that two-thirds of them were looking for an excuse and as that came first, it was the gnat to carry the load. But the more the brothers study the possibilities of the insurance plan the more enthusiastic they become and some of the past members are coming to realize that they lost a lot of perfectly good insurance at a very small cost.

Work in this locality has been fair all winter and none of the brothers have been out of a job, providing they wanted to work out in the cold. There is certainly room for a great deal of improvement in the working conditions in this jurisdiction and I hope before the summer is over to see at least some of them straightened out, as there promises to be a shortage of linemen this summer, providing all the work is done that is proposed, and if there ever is a time to talk business that is the time when you have something for sale that the other fellow has to have. The whole trouble with Buffalo seems to be that the boys are cold shouldered when it comes to a stiff pull, and the consequences are that all the work, such as attending meetings and transacting of business is left to a very few, who in turn do not feel like taking all the responsibility of going ahead and doing as they feel, for as soon as they do that, some one is going to rare up and holler murder, help, police. As you all know, to get action it costs money, but idle money doesn't grow, and idle members do not make the membership grow. What we need is something that will jolt us awake and keep us awake to the fact that two dollars and ninety cents a month invested in a membership in the I. B. E. W. and the E. W. B. A. will bring greater returns than the same amount put in a crap game. Another thing the brothers should remember is that in order to win in a crap game it is necessary to keep your mind on the game and watch your money. The same holds good in the I. B. E. W. I am pretty sure none of the brothers would throw two dollars and ninety cents down, then go away and leave it for a month and not even try to see what becomes of it. I think that is about enough of that line for the first time, but it sure does get under my skin like wood ticks when I look over our attendance sometimes.

Before I close there is one more matter I wish to bring up. Local Union No. 45 has

been requested by the wife of Bro. Geo. N. Fry to aid her in locating Brother Fry. I have been requested by Mrs. Fry to say that she holds herself entirely to blame for the misunderstanding which arose between them, and that she is very anxious to get in communication with him in order that she may explain to him her exact sentiments. If any brother should meet up with him he would be conferring a favor to not only Mrs. Fry but Mr. Fry also, by bringing this to his notice.

One more thing I wish to say is that I think the executive officers of the International Office have certainly accomplished a wonderful work in putting over the insurance in the short space of time with the small expenditures they have made. Local Union No. 45 wishes to congratulate them and may they keep up the good work. Brother Ford is sure hitting the nail on the head in the editorials which are appearing each month in the *JOURNAL*.

Trusting this will appear in the *JOURNAL* and begging to be excused for jumping from one subject to another so often I will call this ended.

Fraternally yours,

J. P. A.,  
Press Agent.

**L. U. NO. 53, KANSAS CITY, MO.**

Editor:

It has been a long time since the Brotherhood has heard from Local Union No. 53, so I thought I had better get busy.

Still have enough true and loyal brothers to hold the charter, and we are picking up a stray application every now and then.

Local Union No. 53 has been dead for a long time, but we are coming back to life again and coming back strong. Lots of timber to work on here and we are going to get busy soon. Just received 200 application blanks and are going to have them all filled out.

Work has been pretty steady here all winter for those that have jobs, but not much new work going on. Look for some this spring and summer. The city is going to

# For RADIO



*Speco Flux Protects*

**SPECO** Flux has been approved by manufacturers of Radio apparatus. Here the flux must be non-corrosive and more. Speco is **also** protective. Made in Fluid, Salts, Sticks and Paste form.

*Write for sample.*

**SPECIAL CHEMICALS COMPANY**  
Highland Park, Illinois

put in a fire alarm system soon and we have the promise of all the construction in our jurisdiction.

Want to mention three ex-brothers, E. J. Giltner, Homer Hann and H. A. Dye, who think more of their measly \$6.60 a day jobs than of a poor crippled up brother. These three ex-brothers got up on the witness stand and swore to false statements and did everything in their power to help the K. C. L. & P. Company win the lawsuit against poor crippled Brother Kramer, who was crippled up two years ago working for same.

Brother Ballard has finally gone back to work for the Postal after being off for six months from compound burns received at the K. C. L. & P. Company, while working in a manhole.

Brother McTamney still gets in his five days a week "some weeks." Brother Toot-haker is still here and attends meetings regularly. It is about time for him to bend the "Hoopie" though.

Bro. "Slim" McKivett is still holding down Atchison, Kan., but his pal, Jim Brown, has left him for East St. Louis, Ill. Brothers Peery and Odell still keep up their dues but don't get to the meetings, Peery being crippled up with the rheumatism and "Wild" Bill working nights all the time. A couple of old-timers—over 20 years. "Little Joe" De Laney and John Lewis are holding down the city job pretty well. The little old trapper has become an old head.

Well, I guess this will be enough for the beginning of the resurrection; will hear more next time. Wishing the I. B. E. W. success with best wishes I am,

J. C.  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 90, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Editor:

Say, you know this job of press secretary is all right providing one is gifted with a good line of gab, but not being in possession of any great amount of chatter, I suppose I will have to make the best of it for the year anyway; but as I sit here with my typewriter and endeavor to think of something to write which will interest the boys I wish they had wished the job on to someone else. (I wonder why they did not wish the job on to Reilly.)

I have the pleasure of announcing that the Anti-Strike Bill, known as Senate Bill 580, in the Connecticut legislature has been killed, thanks to Brother Ornburn, secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, and Senator Tone, also a representative of the machinists' organization. This bill was a vicious piece of legislature and now that the bill has been killed I trust the workers will come to life in this State and at the next election send men to the legislature who will not listen to such measures.

I don't know how the rest of you feel about the matter, but I believe the best solution to the problem is in the formation of a labor party. The idea of the non-partisan

political campaign was all right as far as it went, but the idea of electing your friends—well, some friends are all right and will do most anything to get your vote and after you put them into office you have no control over them, while if they were members of organized labor we have a little control over them.

No doubt it will take a few years to build up a good labor party, but the sooner we get started the sooner will we reach our goal. There are a number of men who did not favor the non-partisan political campaign but who would gladly go along with a labor party. I had the honor of being secretary of the New Haven Trades Council Non-Partisan political campaign and can say through my short experience that there are hundreds of union men in this city who would not go along with the non-partisan campaign but who would doubtless have gone along with a labor party.

Another obstacle which we met with in our campaign was the fact that a number of men were either Democrats or Republicans and nothing would change their sentiments for either party, and it is safe to say that the great majority of these men would have gone along with a labor party.

I would like very much to hear the sentiments of other organizations throughout the country on the matter of a labor party.

Fraternally yours,

R. F. IVES,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

The general agreement under which all the building trades in this city are working will terminate on April 1, 1923. The present rate of wages is \$1 per hour and 44-hour week.

For the past two weeks conferences have been held in the City Hall between committees of the employers, the trades, and Mayor Curley acting as chairman. His honor at the opening meeting stated that he believed the men should be granted an increase in wages. That sounds like real stuff coming from a real go-through fellow.

Well, at this writing it looks as if all trades will be granted an increase without any serious inconvenience to anyone, and possibly before this letter reaches the big city an agreement will be entered into which will result in more work and a better feeling among us all. The matter of wages will be decided by the general committee, and the working conditions will be adjusted by us with our own employers.

The committee representing the Local are F. S. Killey, F. R. Sheehan, R. F. Margiot, W. Birmingham, J. T. Kilroe, E. C. Carroll, John J. Regan, John T. Fennell, M. T. Joyce, Geo. E. Capelle, S. W. Parker, and J. W. Barton.

Through the good work of Business Agent Regan we have gathered to our fold about 68 men who work on signals for the Bos-

ton Elevated Railroad. These men have been members of the Street Carmen's Union, who released them to us, and who received an increase of from 77 cents to 90 cents per hour by joining our organization. All these men have been employed for a long term of years with this road and will be a valuable asset to our union, and which makes us 100 per cent with this company as far as electrical work for electrical workers is concerned. Members who work for the Elevated road receive only 90 cents per hour to \$1 for the men in the shops. I am of the opinion that after we get the increase for the boys in the shop we can make a drive on this road and get at least a 10-cent increase for our men there. They are entitled to it, because of the hazardous nature of their work. I believe in time we will be able to put this increase over. The road is making money on a 10-cent car fare, buying new cars, building large repair shops under this public trustee regime.

Quite a few of our leading lights have the spring fever and are purchasing chariots to see the county in. Jack Quee-ney, morale officer of the Boston Post; Margie, Boston's premier public lecturer, and Steve Murphy, alias "Mr. Gallagher of the Gallagher and Shean team of 103," have entered into an agreement with Henry Ford, of Detroit, while Frank Sheehan, "the Penman," and his pal, Tim Donovan, the candidate, are flirting with Mr. Durant's Star.

Will close, wishing all the best health and success.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. E. CAPELLE,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

After being snowed under for the last three months, I am just thawed out, so I hope you will hear from me regularly if we get some warm weather. First, I want to apologize to the members of No. 104 for my neglect. I shall try and not go to sleep again.

Since my last letter No. 104 has lost a number of the brothers to the grim reaper, the following have made their final "cut over:" Joe Wilder, Felix "Shorty" Thebey, August McDonald, Dan McKinnon, Jim Regan, and Brother Gracie, of the B. E. Ry., and also a lot of telegraph men, while they were brothers at one time, they were not brothers at the final call.

This has been a pretty tough winter in Boston, a lot of linemen out of work, a scarcity of coal, and one of the coldest winters on record has tied up all kinds of work. Companies doing linework are promising a good summer, but men cannot buy much food or pay rent on promises.

The master builders and the building trades are again beginning to growl at each other. I suppose we will hear a lot

of hot air, and work will not start up for a while; but let's hope that spring will bring the promised boom all over the country.

Fraternally yours,  
D. A. MCGILLIVRAY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

Once again it is time for a letter to the WORKER, so I will get busy and write. Everything is about the same in this burg. About all the boys are working and lots of work in sight for the coming summer and winter. The contract is not yet let for the big new Hotel Jamestown. The contracts for the two new high schools are let. The Linquist Electric Co., of Jamestown, gets one, and the other is let to an out-of-town firm. We'll give the name in the next letter. One of our members was down at Easton, Pa., looking over that high line job. They only want to pay 65 cents an hour, broken time; the job is good for two years, but who in h— wants to work under those conditions—pay \$12 or \$14 a week with board. They intend to build camps (tents) for the men to live in. Not for mine! Maybe they will get a lot of men like I saw on the street today. A young fellow with a brand-new kit, new Stevens hooks, also belt and safety. I asked him where he blew in from. He said some place in Pennsylvania. I asked him where he was going to work. He said, "In Dunkirk, for the Niagara & Erie Power Co., \$4.25 per day, 10 hours." I said that that was no money, but he replied, "I like the work." I asked him if he had a ticket. He said, "No." I then told him that was the reason they would only pay \$4.25 per day. Why don't these birds get lined up and make these companies pay a more decent wage with better hours and conditions. If the General Office could handle these companies that are too large for any local union to cope with alone, much good would perhaps result. I hope that resolution from Local No. 763, of Omaha, Nebr., is adopted at our next convention. I am heartily in favor of



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it, and I know the rank and file of the line-men all over the country working for these big corporations are in favor of it, so I hope it will be adopted.

On April 1 the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co. will start the high line from Arcade to Olean. I understand they are now working on it near Springville, N. Y. Something should be done now to line this job up before it is finished. Enough said.

Bro. A. L. Shears is improving slowly. He is out of the hospital hobbling around on crutches.

Our meetings are quite well attended. Took in a new member last meeting and one the meeting before.

Will close now by wishing all the members every success.

Fraternally yours,

W. R. M.,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor:

Just a few lines from New Orleans Local No. 130. We have just closed one of the hardest years this community has experienced since 1914. Like most sections of the country, we had to take a slight cut in wages last June, due to the unsettled conditions in the building trades, but since June most of our members have been working. Ordinarily we are doing about as well as most communities, but could stand a little improvement.

There are three things that I want all of the good brothers to see, read and remember; viz:

"Fat" John Nunez, card No. 286632, our former business agent, who sucked at the udder of our treasury until the cream ceased to flow and we were about to dump, turned traitor for a superintendent job with the Enterprise Electric Co. He has been trying to make his \$10 a day salary good by rawhiding the few men that will work for the shop. G. S. Schill is another bird like the coo-coo. He is another traitor, and son of one of our business agents. "Hank" J. E. Davis is another one of the snakes we have to inform you of. Thank God, that is all, but it is enough.

If a man will forget his obligation to the organization that has made his working conditions, raised his wages, and paved his way to the job he now holds, after feeding him for three years, he will break his obligation to any other fraternal or social organization.

The city council has passed a license law, effective January 1, 1923. All journeymen after that date must register and show three and a half years' experience, and all contractors not in business five years must qualify by passing an examination. All contractors are compelled to make application for license, pay \$25 for same, and furnish bond in the sum of \$1,000.

I will give you more information on this subject in another issue.

Yours truly,  
E. T. BROWN,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 136, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

Local Union No. 136 has not had a letter in the WORKER for some time. Will try to let the boys know in the future how things are going.

At present things are very quiet in the contract shops here, several of the local boys are loafing and we will not have good conditions here as long as Bill Harrison keeps the present inspectors in office, although that was one of his campaign pledges, but that is what we get for electing cardmen to office in place of honest to God union men. As they all forget their pledges to get votes. He will be remembered when he runs for office again. The Meter Inspection Department is the laughing stock of the city.

Local Union No. 136 held an open meeting on March 13 and invited all men working at the trade to be present and bring their wives. There was a mock trial put on by Judge Roger Snyder and Attorneys Patrick and Woodward and was very interesting and lots of fun.

Senator Walter Brower made a short address. He carries a union card and is 100 per cent union.

A committee of electrical workers' wives had arranged a lunch that was enjoyed by all. Union-made cigars and cigarettes were distributed. Ice cream and cake were served.

We had only three or four non-union men to attend the meeting and some of our own members said that they forgot to tell their wives about it. Now what do you think of them?

City Electrician Baker has discarded his crutches this week. The mystery has not been solved how he broke his foot. Street rumors are that he fell over one of Bill Harrison's scabs, or his kin folks.

We won't mention the names of the boys this time that forgot to tell their wives of the open meeting on March 13.

There has been organized in Birmingham in the last few weeks a Union Boosters Club, composed of the wives of union men. The objects of the organization are to push the union label and assist the various crafts in patronizing those firms that are fair to organized labor and remembering those that are not friendly to labor.

D. S. LITTON,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 188, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Editor:

So far I have not received a letter requesting tickets, and if every Local would take one ticket it would certainly help the cause a great deal. A gate prize will be given and I know that whoever should be the lucky

one will sure appreciate same, so let's hear from some Local soon. We are expecting to make this picnic the best that any Local Union has ever put on.

One thing I want to say about the inside electrical workers who are floating from Charleston and that is, that there is not one inside man here carrying a card. We are hearing a lot of hard-luck stories from different Locals that some of these birds have given to the members of these different Locals, claiming that the financial secretary did not send their per capita off, and such junk. That is the reason they have for not having a card. They all have had chances for getting in and keeping their cards, but some of them knew more about the conditions over the country than the members of our Local. Of course we are not doubting that, but we see some of these wise men are begging other Locals to let them in. I guess that is the condition over the country today. So, brothers, just govern yourselves accordingly. Best wishes to all.

Don't forget my address for tickets—502 Rut Ave.

Fraternally,  
J. J. BARRINEAU,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 205, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

Here we are again, just been keeping company with King Tut, so we are a little behind the signs of the times.

We are still out on strike and, brothers, when traveling give the Union Pacific, Rock Island, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific and Burlington the cold shoulder. Don't have it said you traveled on a scab road. And all trades and labor keep away from Omaha, as half the working men are idle here now and Omaha is a poor and costly place to live in.

If you want to know how a motorcycle "cop" gets you to speeding and the rumbling of the judge, with 15 berries and cost, sounds, ask Shage.

Brother Gray won a real car in the Elks' raffle and he says the darn thing won't climb a pole like he can. How is it, John? If you don't believe we have some talent in our Local just listen to Brother Christy and Brother Frease render "Three O'Clock in the Morning."

A. U. MURDOCK,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Looking through my specs:

The disappearance of snow and slush once more brings out that ever-mysterious sign painted in large white letters on the pavement, "Shoes shined on the inside." A jaunt along Fourth Street reveals our old Sinton Hotel receiving its first sand bath. This was possibly prompted by the recent erection of the Gibson House addition. "The Cunningham Shop Six" holds the honor of opening

the first store on the ground floor of the new Gibson, this being a shop announcing the sale of headgear for my lady fair. Bader's old cafeteria is again undergoing extensive remodeling by new management. Although they always displayed the "We never close" sign—they locked the doors one night and failed to re-open. I think they gave away too many autos, although I know of no one personally who ever received one. We hope the new management is as successful as Bader in his selection of floor girls even though they refused to converse and could be described in three words, "beautiful but dumb." Met two brave wire fixers recently leaving the Metropole about 7 a. m. All appearances suggested its having been one wonderful night. I say, brave lads they were, because both are married, and one can be no coward and be equal to an occasion of that kind. Viewed with interest a Russian soviet 50,000 ruble note on display in one of our prominent corner medical dispensaries; this note which was worth \$25,500 before the war was now offered free with any 50 cent purchase. "He who steals my purse steals trash" surely was founded on facts. How the operators of shoe shining parlors pass their time on rainy days was demonstrated to me recently as I sat and watched the manager (a fellow with a decided foreign accent on his face) laboriously handling a piece of brass tubing about 18 inches in length. This when completed was



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to be some sort of musical instrument resembling a fife. His tool kit consisted of an old compass saw, a small wood gimlet, a three-cornered fife and a pocket knife. No doubt the world can mourn the loss of a great artist through this fellow entering the shoe massaging game.

Saw her in Thompson's several evenings always at the same hour—around 6 o'clock. Her evening repast varies but little. One night coffee and graham buns, the next night coffee and bran muffins. Gray and stooped and poorly dressed, one wonders just what the remainder of her life consists of—perhaps the mother of some prominent business man, who knows? She lingers as long as possible before paying her ten cent check, and once more steps out to mingle unnoticed in the hurried throng. The cashier tells me she is a regular.

It was Vine Street's zero hour, and Vine Street is our great white way. A disagreeable rain blinds you in the electric glare. Chauffeurs and newsies almost forced your patronage in their vain efforts to make the best of a miserable night. Many were caught without umbrellas as were the four strollers at Twelfth and Vine. A sedate young matron was making her way homeward (or elsewhere). She had beauty, youth and vivacity, a triple combination overlooked by no one. She was alone and had reached the above corner in safety, when one of the strollers suddenly possessed of cave man ideas, captured her and disappeared. When we next saw him a few days later he was the proud possessor of some very rare feminine jewelry—he had worked fast and to good advantage. Reformers may work overtime, but just as long as they continue to make fur coats, silken hose, oriental earrings and ginger ale highballs, just that long are we going to tread the rosy paths, even though we find the piercing thorns beneath.

It is even possible during this age to throw into turmoil the residents of a law-abiding neighborhood. A recent demonstration of the above was given when three high-powered autos pulled up in front of a very modest appearing residence located in that peaceful little Kentucky hamlet known as Dayton. Quietly they enter, single file, each one with the expression that he had lost on the fifth race. All that was missing were the white gloves and the wreath. The surprised host questioned just what he had done that would warrant kidnapping. Crawford carried a mysterious package which seemed to trouble him quite a bit. Upon being assured that no harm whatsoever was contemplated they were invited to be seated providing sufficient seating capacity was available. Foster proceeded to open the mysterious package which when assembled had developed into a magnificent table lamp. Slater claimed the object was to modernize the shanty, as the host had been using candles and coal oil all his life. The lamp proposition being disposed of the question arose what should be done next. Cullen suggested dominoes, but as

gambling was prohibited in the community his idea fell flat. It was then decided that Schwartz serve as "Eddie" by taking his trusty Stutz on a flying trip to Cincy for refreshments. This suggestion produced more radiant faces than anything during the entire evening. Shortly following his return every one felt more at home. Schwoepp soon became master of ceremonies (but what is any gathering without George?). The old clock strikes 12 and everybody is stepping on the gas. It was about this time that they decided to take the little village apart and find out what made it tick. Raymond sang "She may have seen better days," which caused the neighbors the following day to swear out a peace warrant against the host. Donnelly insisted upon singing songs of a later date and put across "She lives down in our alley." The financial kings, Behrman and Leibewood, displayed their musical talent by keeping the victrola in operation, while the host (yours truly) was kept busy "filling 'em up."

Come back again, boys, is the standing invitation from the Missus, the old Gent and also from

Fraternally yours,

E. S.

L. U. NO. 255, ASHLAND, WIS.

Editor:

No doubt this communication will be somewhat of a surprise to many of the members, as it has been some time since we have been heard from through the JOURNAL. I am not casting any reflections on our elected press secretary, but if he cares to hold his position any longer he must make a showing at once or off goes his meat house. If I remember right, I believe that it is nearly two years since we have had a letter in the JOURNAL, so for that reason I am going to inform the brothers of what is going on in the Garland City.

At present writing all the brothers are working, and with the exception of Brother Soderbeck we are all well. Ben, as the boys all call him, had the misfortune to be scalded by burning oil. He was working in the powerhouse at the time the accident happened, and before anyone knew what had occurred the brother was a mass of flames. It took but a short time to put the fire out, but not until Ben's hands and face were badly burned. He was taken to the hospital and given the best of care, and latest reports are that he is on the road to recovery. I hope that the patient will have a speedy recovery.

We have had a very mild winter in this section of the country, but from now on I expect we will make up for lost time. There appeared to be very little snow considering the amount we have had other winters.

It is just a year since Brother Manley entered the electrical contracting game and from all reports he had been quite success-



ful. In connection with contracting, Brother Manley operates a store with a full line of electrical goods. This store is under the efficient management of Mrs. Manley, and she sure can conduct her part as a manager. Another year of contracting will put Claude on easy street. Let's hope so.

I am wondering what has become of Bill Bailey, the old stand-by who has been missing since a year ago. It seems that Bill left the old berg for parts unknown, and nobody has seen or heard of his since. Wherever you are, Bill, I hope you will cut the mustard.

Stevens Point is not so very far away from Ashland, and if I remember right I believe I know some one down there. Oh, yes. How are you, Gilbert? How are all the babies? Bruce informs me that he is in the market for a car. If you should run across a good flivver wire Jean at once at his expense.

For the benefit of the brothers that are not posted on our affairs I want to inform them that Bro. Chester Margenau and Henry Benson, our worthy president, have hooked up and settled down for life. Each one secured a dandy little wife, and let's hope that their troubles will be nothing but little ones.

Working conditions are not so very bad in this city. Still they could be improved. I understand that there is a bill before the Wisconsin State Legislature, pending a hearing before the Committee on Corporations. If this bill goes through it will mean a lot to the electrical trade of this State, as it pertains to licensing electricians. I just wrote to Madison urging our senator to support the measure. So far I have not received a reply from him. Those boys down in the legislature hate to make laws that benefit the worker.

I hope that I have not taken up too much space in the JOURNAL, as I realize there are others who want to be heard from, so I want to leave them a little space. It is hard to tell when we will have another write-up, so am taking advantage of the space limit at this time.

I want to thank the Editor in advance, for the insertion of this correspondence, and wishing the membership all the luck in the world, I beg to remain,

Fraternally,

S. J. TALASKA,  
Recording Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 268, NEWPORT, R. I.

Editor:

I do not really know how long it has been since Local No. 260 had a mention in the WORKER; so boys, you are going to get one now.

To begin with, our membership today is just one even dozen. The next addition to the family must be twins, because you know what they say about old number 13, and it seems that the streak of bad luck has played its part well in Local No. 268.

I say bad luck, but I cannot attribute the cause to such a childish excuse. It is simply weak-kneed brothers who fell asleep at the switch when they were needed most.

After that little knock on those who have passed out of our midst. I will proceed to give you the line-up of our newly elected officers: Wm. H. Groff, president; H. R. Lowndes, vice president; D. H. Scott, treasurer; H. F. Bugby, recording secretary; F. C. Garnett, financial secretary, and your Uncle Dudley press secretary. I wished this job on myself.

I get a lot of pleasure out of reading the WORKER, and especially last month's issue, as I noticed an editorial from Local No. 369, which brings back fond memories and also some hard knocks. So, good luck to you old No. 369, and keep up the good work.

I am sorry to hear of Brother Sigmier's trouble, and if Brother Sigmier should happen to read this I would like to have him drop me a line to 48 William Street, Newport, R. I.; also Brother Borsch, former business agent of Local No. 58. I wrote him a little more than a year ago, but I suppose Bill is troubled with a little hand cramp.

Well, Mr. Editor, I think I have about got it all out of my system at this spell, so I will close with good wishes to all of the I. B. E. W.

Fraternally,

S. F. BARRETT,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 288, WATERLOO, IOWA

Editor:

Well, brothers, here's a line from No. 288. The appeal we made in February for a line from our old "rummy shark," Bob Smith, brought us a "sassy" response, but we won't come back at it, as we have bet all our chances on Ford's, tons of coal, radio outfits, etc., that he will be back as soon as it gets warmer in California and the grass gets green here.

Speaking of these raffles that are so popular, how do they come out? Most of them say, "Winner to be announced in the WORKER," but we never have been lucky enough to see the reports. The inside boys are after \$1 per hour and 44-hour week. The outside boys are satisfied. Ever hear of such a condition before?

We are going to instruct our delegate to the International to go after one thing, and not to come back unless he comes home with the bacon. This is a matter that has caused untold trouble to us, and no doubt many other locals have been in the same fix. We know, brothers, who have tickets that have numbers of four figures, and have grown gray and bent in the service, that scratch that old dome and then night after night take that long walk up to whisper in the president's ear, what the — is it! Yes, you have guessed it, "the good word." Why don't they make it easy? That last one has

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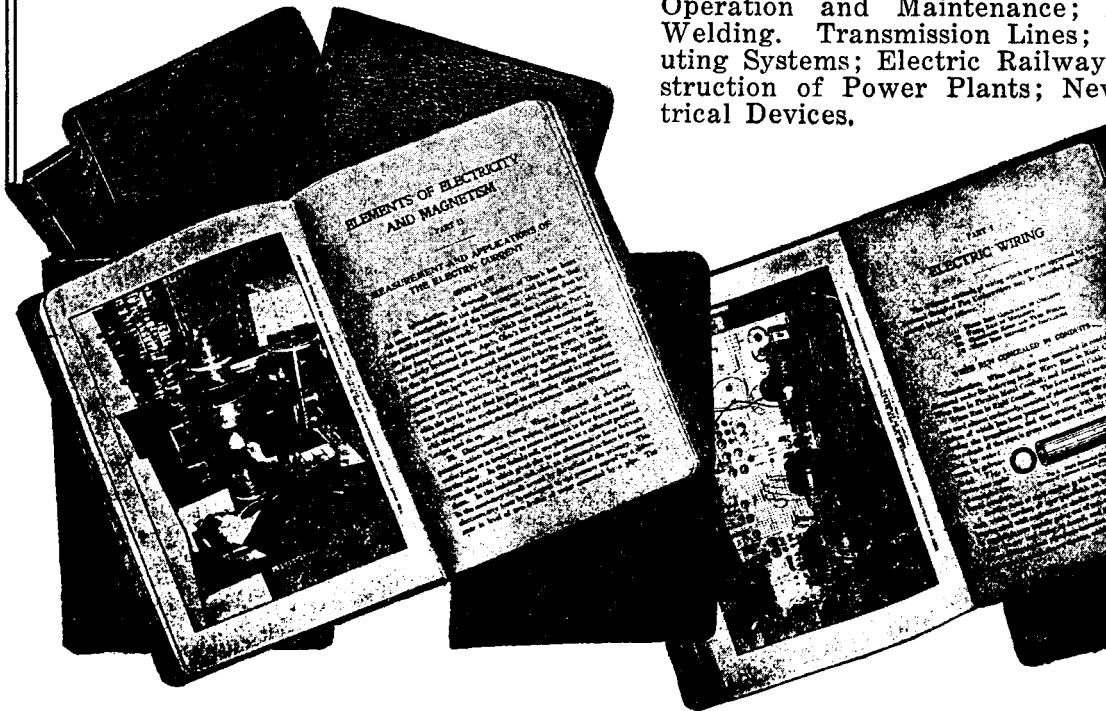
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Employed by \_\_\_\_\_

Please fill out all these lines.

them all skinned. The meeting was delayed last month because President Bloom forgot it. He would put up quite an argument in favor of making it something common like "Ford" or "Hooch."

Work on the inside is sure dead here now, but it looks like a pretty fair summer. We are having freezing weather here today, March 25, so it looks like work would be slow in starting.

The new dam is over half finished, but chances of finishing it this spring look poor. The line boys were called on the other afternoon to carry sand bags to save the cofferdam. They all agree on the weight of the first ones, as around 75 pounds. A little later their stories differed. Bro. Ossie McCleary swears some of the last ones weighed 400 pounds, and Friday Moore says "the last one he shouldered weighed an even 500 pounds or one-fourth ton." All in.

W. S. MEVIS,  
Recording Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor:

Just a few lines from No. 382 to let our friends know we are still alive and doing business at the same place, 1435 Main, every Tuesday night.

International Vice President Bro. A. M. Hull has been with us for a week and Local Union 130 has something to be proud of. Any Local Union which can produce such a member is lucky. This is the first time an international vice president has visited this Local Union in many years. Brother Hull did some good work while here in regard to getting our ex-treasurer straight; also several ex-members, who had dropped their cards—three in number at this writing and four more are expected to come in within a week. The time has been extended another week for the second time since Brother Hull left us. If it was possible for him to stay near us for a few weeks it would only be a short time until No. 382 would be 98 per cent organized.

Brother Hull needs to be given more praise than the writer can express with a pen, but in my simple way I have tried to express the feeling of Local Union No. 382 as a whole. Let me say, last but not least, that Brother Hull is a dandy good fellow and as an organizer only a few are in his class. Please, Local Union No. 130, let him stay with the International Office. That's where he can do the most good. Remember, too, that he has the hardest States to organize—13 Southern States—and if he can organize them and keep together those already organized he has done a big job and can be well recommended for any promotion already coming. A complete list of names will be given in the next WORKER of those Brother Hull brought in Local Union No. 382. He has the very best wishes and highest respect from the members of Local Union No. 382 and when it is convenient, call on us again.

The International Office will please take notice that no one man can organize the Southern Bell and the Southern Power Company. If I were to tell you of the conditions and wages that exist in the Southern Power Company you would say I am a liar. Here is all I care to have published about them: Station operators, 12 hours a day; \$100 a month. Enough said. The following is a list of officers elected to serve the new year of 1923:

President, James W. Dunning; vice president, W. L. Odom; recording secretary, L. A. Smith; financial secretary, R. H. Worrell; treasurer, J. B. Webster; inspectors, L. G. McConnell, 1st, and W. S. Porter, 2nd; foreman, Dan Rosencrance. Trustees, J. K. Ewart, 3 years; J. W. Rivers, 2 years; W. L. Odom, 1 year. Press secretary, L. A. Smith. Executive Council, J. W. Rivers, J. W. Dunning, F. B. Green, J. B. Webster, W. S. Porter. Delegates to City Federation of Trades, J. K. Ewart, W. B. Wells, J. W. Rivers. By-laws Committee, W. B. Wells, J. B. Webster, R. H. Worrell. Budget System Committee, R. H. Worrell, E. H. Charlesworth, W. B. Wells. Shop stewards, B. H. Shealy, Parr Shoals; J. B. Webster, Terminal Station; J. W. Rivers, B. C. Electric Company; F. Muller, C. C. Weir Electric Company; R. Denny, E. L. Cashine Electric Company.

Now that the new by-laws have been adopted and approved by the International Office the press secretary wishes the Budget System Committee to get busy. I mean, let's have it.

A warning is hereby issued to all Local Unions in regard to their finances. Watch the members who come up on meeting night to vote a certain brother money out of the treasury. Watch the same bunch that comes again to get up on the floor and make a long speech to the Local to Loan brother so and so a certain amount of money. Then there are others who get sick and claim sick benefits on a doctor's certificate when they and others know that it was brought on by misconduct. These same members never come to the meeting unless they want something. All Local Unions take notice and profit by Local Union No. 382's experience. Tighten up on your by-laws as we have no loans or donations. If it is a worthy cause go down in your own pockets and get it. That's unionism and heartism. The treasurer of Local Union No. 382 has been nearly depleted by just such as the above explains. We then began to have members drop their cards, disgusted with the Local Union, not organized labor. A few members talked it over and we sent for International Vice President A. M. Hull, and when he arrived he was not long about getting on the job and put over some convincing talk to members and ex-members. He recommended a change in by-laws and it was adopted in general. He turned us upside down and gave us a kick, put us on the right road and we are traveling yet. He bid us good-by and we thank

him for all of it. See next month's issue for more doings of Local Union No. 382.

Fraternally yours,

L. A. SMITH,  
Press Secretary.

**L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.**

Editor:

Well, brothers, here we are again from Sunny California, where the sun shines on both sides of the fence the year around—when it don't rain. Two of our worthy brothers left our fair city of Pasadena for the East in an underslung Ford—not Chas. P. From last reports it was still holding together. Don't know how it will be after they partake of a few gallons of Tequila or Mescal. Well, brothers, we are still bucking the South California Edison and she's a hard old fight. The boys do not seem to tumble. You know the old saying is "United we stand, divided we fall." Divided we fall and undivided we crawl, so brothers buck up and make 1923 a banner year. Would like to see a letter from Local Unions Nos. 439 and 39.

Well, brothers and fellow-workers, I think I'll "dead end" for today and let all the Locals wake up their press secretaries and put in some letters like we used to have before prohibition overtook us.

If Pope or Danny Winslow see this, please drop us a card.

YE WORTHY SCRIBE.

**L. U. NO. 443, MONTGOMERY, ALA.**

Editor:

I will try to let the members of the Brotherhood know that Local Union No. 443 is still doing business at the same old stand. While only a few in number we are trying to hold all that we have and to add more all the time. All members are working but one and the outlook is good for this summer for the linemen if the company does all the work that they contemplate at the present time. But if any brothers head this way write me and I will let you know if they have started.

Now, brothers, how many have read the editorial in the February WORKER, especially "A Few Questions to You," on page 108. If you have not read it hunt up your February WORKER and read it and then try to follow the advice and see if it does not help, not only the I. B. E. W. but yourself.

One more word of advice. Read "LABOR" and subscribe for it. With best wishes to the membership at large I am

Fraternally,

E. A. WOODWORTH,  
Press Secretary.

**L. U. NO. 479, BEAUMONT, TEX.**

Editor:

Local Union No. 479 of Beaumont, Texas, has installed its new officers for the coming year as follows: J. W. Martin, president;

C. A. Hynote, vice president; C. A. Weber, financial secretary; Ellis Hargraves, treasurer; F. T. Johnson, recording secretary; Slim Langum, business agent, and Trustee George Lecorgne, inspector.

Brother Cady, our retired president, volunteered to act as press secretary, but I have never seen anything that sounded like him in the WORKER, so I came to the conclusion that his chicken farm was taking all his spare time, so thought I would make an attempt to get a few lines in for the sake of this Local. Hope the judges will be easy on me for my first offense.

The American plan has put a lot of curbstoners in this part of the world and now the bosses want us to stop them from taking so much work. We are just completing a 16-story building and a 12-story hotel, but have some good school jobs that are to begin soon and lots of other building in the residence line. So with all of that I think the boys will all be kept busy for the rest of the year. We have only one shop operating under the American plan and it has had enough.

We have had Bro. Charlie Shoemaker with us for the past five weeks and was glad to have some one from the other side of the world, but he left last night to report back to St. Louis. We all wish him good luck and he will always be welcome down this way.

Now, Mr. Editor, if this should get by the board of censors and you find room for it in the WORKER, I will always feel in debt to you for being so considerate.

Wishing all the boys health, wealth and prosperity, I remain,

Yours for better Brotherhood,

FRANK T. JOHNSON.

**L. U. NO. 522, LAWRENCE, MASS.**

Editor:

For many months we have been one of those many locals who enjoy our copy of the WORKER but who fail to contribute an occasional article. A knowledge of what the other locals are doing, gained through the communications, is one of the most interesting and helpful features of the JOURNAL. In the future we mean to contribute regularly.

We are facing the spring and summer with more optimism than at any time in the history of our Local. Work is very plentiful in our jurisdiction and promises to be much more so with the melting of the snow. We are a 100 per cent closed shop and signed up. Brothers coming our way

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are advised to leave their locals O. K. and bring along the green card.

The healthy condition of our Local today, and especially the closed shop agreement, is in large measure the result of International Representative Chas. Keaveney's untiring efforts. This organizer worked with us early and late and his good judgment and counsel did much to recoup our losses in membership and strengthen the morale of the rest of us. He showed the contractors we meant to put our house in order and secured their signatures to the agreement when powerful influences were working to prevent it. The work of this organizer stands out in the writer's mind in marked contrast to that of some other International Office representatives I have met both in 522 and other Locals whose chief concern seemed to be the next train out. Brother Keaveney's good work is fresh in our minds and we mean to have him with us when we present our new agreement. The territory north of Boston is in need of a good doctor. Work is plentiful but organization is weak. I wish the money was available to put a good organizer at work up here to strengthen the weaker locals. The return to the International Office would justify the expense and the benefits that would accrue to the whole district cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

We have just formulated a new agreement to become effective May 1. The wages are to be: Foremen, \$1.25 per hour; first year helpers, 50 cents. Journeymen, \$1.05 per hour; third year helpers, 70 cents.

The strike precipitated in 1921 by interests outside our city has brought on conditions we at that time didn't dream of. Instead of eleven shops we now have about one hundred. The disorganized condition into which we were thrown after losing the fight made the way clear for many new shops to start up and give us more trouble than we had ever had from the older established shops with which we had been doing business successfully for years up to the time of the strike and "back to normalcy" campaign. The new shop, started in many cases by non-union men from outside our jurisdiction, came in at a time when we were pulling ourselves together. The Building Trades Council also was not functioning well and our hold on things was poor. Instead of these "small shops" being our mainstay, they proved to be a source of trouble and annoyance, necessitating the appointment of Bro. Harry Greenwood as business agent to chase them around and keep them straight. In some cases our own (past) members pleaded that they could not put on a journeyman as per our by-laws, but Harry found they had no difficulty in digging up enough work to keep two or three helpers going.

Boys, I have every respect for the "small shop" and the "little fellow" working his way, but working rules are for big and little and should be enforced impartially. We are doing this to the best of our ability.

We have placed quite a number of men

from Local Union No. 663. Their strike is still on and it is no wonder. The rolling stock is in such a demoralized condition with all their best men out on other work, many of whom will never return to railroad shop work.

We have some of the best men from nearby Locals in our midst, while their own Locals drag along below our scale and wide open and no semblance of working conditions. Wake up, come up, pay up and you will then close up and have something worth while. None of us enjoy paying high dues. But boys, it is by far the lesser of two evils. Locals have to be run on a business basis. It costs money to run a business and a Local and you'll find it profitable to keep your Local sound financially. Another thing, cut out the one business agent for a dozen crafts. Dig down and pay for a business agent from your own Local for your own work. He will put your Local across for you if it is not all it should be.

All crafts in the Building Trades Council have subscribed to a building fund. The building has been purchased and will be remodeled into an up-to-date Labor Temple when warmer weather comes. This is evidence that all crafts in the Building Trades Council are working together in harmony and for the common good. Such being the case do you wonder we face the future with confidence.

Fraternally,

ED S. BURNS,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

Well, old Local Union 558 is here. That is about all we can say. A few of us did manage to hold on to the rope through the shutdown at the Wilson dam, but it was a long hard fight to keep the Local in existence. Just a few words about Wilson dam. Money has been appropriated to finish the dam. That means we have about three years' work, such as it is. The pay is \$135 per month for all classes of electrical work and looks like there is no more cream in sight.

The trouble is, two men for every job. So, if you are headed this way, for the sake of Local Union No. 558, stay away.

Brother Tom M. Pope is our new president. Bro. H. A. Seminal is general foreman on the north side of Construction Division No. 1; Bro. John D. Sharp, general foreman on the south side, power house construction, Construction Division No. 2. There is no other work in this district being done at present and it looks like Uncle Henry will be delayed for another year.

Will try to let you hear from us each month and hope there will be letters read in next issue from Local Union No. 558.

Fraternally yours,

PRESS SECRETARY,  
Local Union No. 558.

**L. U. NO. 661, HUTCHINSON, KANS.**

Editor:

Again I will endeavor to inform you of the happenings of Local Union No. 661.

When the world and things about you seem the best something always casts a sad cloud over you. So it happened to Local Union No. 661.

Sunday, March 18, 1923, at 9.30 p. m., all members of Local Union No. 661 and many other people of Hutchinson were saddened by the death of Bro. Edmund C. Fearn. With the passing away of Brother Fearn organized labor lost a very loyal and helpful member. Brother Fearn was an employee of the Hutchinson Interurban Railway Company as master mechanic. Local Union No. 661 assisted in laying Brother Fearn to rest at Bartridge, Kans., Wednesday, March 21, 1923. Brother Fearn was born at Nickerson, Kans., October 30, 1886.

Working conditions are improving slightly. Brother Dressler has taken a position with the Standard Oil Company as district electrician. This action taken by the Standard shows that they are getting tired of unskilled and unfair labor, in this section at least, if not in other parts.

One big job here. The News Building, being constructed for the Hutchinson News, has been re-let to a fair shop here. Some unfair out-of-town electric contracting firm had the job, but due to the inability and unskilled workmen that all such companies have, they failed to get the job in so it would pass the roughed-in inspection. The results were that they just quit the job and left. This is another example of the well-known American plan (scab plan).

The coming city election is at hand and again the Chamber of Commerce wants to rule. We all hope they do not.

Hoping all Locals are progressing as well or better than Local Union No. 661, I close,

Fraternally,

E. J. A.

**L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEX.**

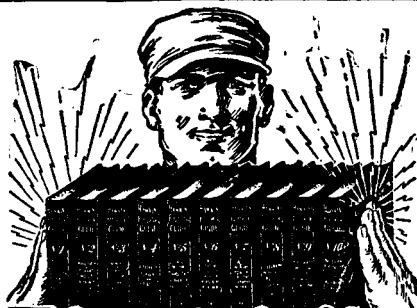
Editor:

I have just been reading the February WORKER, and am sure glad to see it picking up again. For a while it was so thin that you could almost see through it without opening the cover. I think the various press secretaries touched on pretty nearly every subject that could possibly be of interest to organized labor, and it certainly is a good sign when these men from the ranks begin to sit up and think and express themselves in a way that is worth while. If every member in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers would sit down after supper and give just thirty minutes of his value time to serious thought concerning his own part in the labor movement, what it stands for and what he should stand for, we would soon have more unity of action in times when such is needed. Not all of us can deliver orations, for we are not all gifted

with silver tongues. Most of us are more proficient with a hickey and a hack-saw than we are with a fountain pen or a typewriter; but if we have done a goodly amount of this previous thinking we can vote to a standstill on questions that concern our welfare, and will not be swayed and influenced by those whose sole purpose is to keep us divided and at outs with each other.

The Electrical World recently carried an article on self-development, from which I would like to quote the following extract:

"Mental tests made by the Government during the war in drafting forces for military service produced statistics that embraced 1,700,000 men—men who were taken



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from every stratum of society and were graded for intelligence. The average mental age of Americans was found to be about fourteen. Only 4½ per cent of our population rates above eighteen, and it is upon them that we must depend."

Their harsh words, Hiram, and they may be true. If they are, then some of the asininity displayed by otherwise worthy members at times is at last accounted for. We are all subject to making mistakes, of course, but for heaven's sake, brethren, let's profit by them, and not make the same one twice in the same place. What our Brotherhood needs more than any other one thing is education, not alone along trade lines, but on questions that affect our general welfare, socially, economically, and politically. It should be the desire of every member to be correctly informed on matters that do have or may have some influence on his future prosperity and progress; and unless he is wide awake when these various movements are set going he may find himself way down the creek without a paddle when he does take notice.

There is a certain class of humans that thrives on trouble between capital and labor. When things are going smoothly they have to tip-toe for their fodder, but as soon as trouble starts they wax fat and sassy. Many sheckels are diverted from legitimate channels into their pockets while the trouble lasts, and when both sides are tired of the fight they give the poor employer and employee the merry ha, ha, and move on to pastures green. If employers and union men ever get to where they can adjust their affairs without outside interference, these open shop promoters will have to take to the sticks and stay there. If it only takes four years of education to get us from the fourteen-year class into the 4½ per cent bunch, I say, let's hop to it and quit being led around by the nose.

Fraternally,

OTTO DEAN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Well, here I am for April, as my March letter didn't reach the office in time for the March issue. Brothers, to start with, I have a favor to ask of all brothers:

Lost, strayed or stolen—one horse blanket belonging to Brother Bickel, size is 8 x 10 and is blue striped with brown, red and green on one side and brown striped with blue-green and red on the other. If you see a blanket of this kind notify me at once. Brother Bickel thinks some of the boys took it for a joke, but now he has changed his mind, as it has been gone four weeks. Now he thinks they intend to keep it, but still he offers a reward of a big duck dinner for the blanket or a clue leading to its whereabouts. Please notify me at once if you have a clue so he can get the feed ready or

ship the duck out of town to the lucky brother, if necessary. I thank you.

Well, brothers, work is not booming here as yet, but probably will in the near future. Brother Firestone is still in the hospital with a broken ankle but will be out before long as he is getting along very nicely. If Brother Slim Jamison reads this letter would like to have him write me in care of Harry Lotz, lineman, City Light and Power Company.

We have three of the most brutal, hard-hearted, leather-headed, screw-necked birds in Brothers Binkley, Deel and Bond that ever drewed on a set of torture irons. While Brother Firestone was in the hospital they went down "polluted" to visit him and it happened to be at supper time, so they ate all his supper, poured hot coffee down his throat, burnt his mouth and neck and left him in a half-starved condition. He appealed to me to take means to keep them away. With the warm weather coming Brother Fleming's thoughts are turning to the lakes, his home at Ashley-Hudson and his "Ford" Bronco. Brother Knoy of the Telephone Company had a fall about a month ago but is back on the job again feeling fine.

We have a newly-wed in Brother Tetlow, but his better half is as big as he is, so he goes from boss to grunt. He sure is a pity to look at now. He also has a new Lizzie to take his wife out for an airing. Bro. Jake Madden is feeling pretty good at present and wishes his friends to write him at 430 W. 5th Street, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Brother Lorraine has lost three skinning knives since the first of the year. We have bought him a bell to tie on the next one so he can find it at any time.

Well, boys, we are going to have a ball team this year. Any Locals desiring games get in touch with me at once. Harry Lotz, 1724 West 3rd Street.

This is all I can think of this month. I will see you in the JOURNAL in May.

Yours in unionism,

HARRY LOLZ.

#### L. U. NO. 793, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

It is indeed surprising to see the type of men (?) the roads are employing where the strike is still in effect. Take the Rock Island, for instance. They have one man on the payroll who they fired for being drunk and when they examined his tool box they found tools there belonging to pretty near everybody in the shop and a fountain pen belonging to the foreman. When the strike was called the company was glad to get him back. Another one was always drinking and neglecting his family and could not draw his pay for one year. His wife had to come and collect it. He has since been made assistant foreman. Another one has been raided and arrested for making moonshine. Could go on and mention several other cases along the same line, but what is the use? We all know that a person who will break



an obligation and double cross mankind is no better than Judas who forsook Jesus.

Many of these scabs are members of different fraternities. Can you trust them as a lodge brother after they have broken one obligation? I say no. An obligation or word of honor means nothing to them. They have shown it.

I recently overheard a housewife say that a man's family comes before the union, but what is the union if it is not the family's safeguard? Now, wouldn't you scrape and pinch to see that your husband's insurance is paid so that you would take care of the little ones in case anything happened to your husband? Well, that is just exactly what the union is doing, trying to get a living wage so that you can bring up your family properly. Before you ask your husband to go scabbing, ask him if he did not vote for strike and if he did ask him why he voted for strike and I believe that the answer will be that he could not get along on what he was getting. If he could not get along on it then, how can you get along on it now?

The boys on the Rock Island are holding out fine and they are as confident of victory today as they were at the start of the strike.

The Rock Island is getting a few scabs from one of the car shops in Chicago (where they also got their scab-herding foreman for some of the other crafts), but what are they but specialty men who have done nothing but hang fixtures or pull wires and they couldn't tell you the makes of axle devices without looking for a name plate (one of them is just about blind in one eye) and they couldn't go anywhere else and get a job as an electrician because they know they couldn't hold it.

Well, this will have to be enough for this time, so trusting for an immediate victory, I am,

Fraternally yours,

L. S. TORSTENSEN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 241, ITHACA, N. Y.

Editor:

Since this is the first communication to the Journal from Local No. 241, it should be a good one, and there's little doubt that the brothers of the I. B. E. W. will agree with me that we have good news.

To make a long story more brief, succinct, concise, and less verbose, as it were, L. U. No. 241 has negotiated an agreement with the local contractors. When one considers that never before have the contractors of this city recognized the Union; that two previous attempts to organize the boys were fizzles and that work this winter has been pretty slack the completeness of the victory we have just won will be more appreciated.

A little over a year ago Bro. J. J. Dowling, International Organizer, visited this city and canvassed the boys working at the trade. Our first meeting was held in

March last year. Within a short time every man engaged in the electrical trade and eligible to membership in our Local was a member. Now here's a significant fact: Our records will show almost a one hundred per cent attendance at all meetings! It is the writer's opinion that this fact, as much as any one other factor had a great bearing upon the acceptance of the agreement, for the contractors were not entirely ignorant of the existence of L. U. 241. In fact, more than once, certain persons were seen near the door of our meeting place and those persons would not be above carrying information.

Our committee on agreement consulted with Bro. Dowling when it seemed opportune to draft an agreement. Result: An agreement that went through with only such minor changes as would save the contractors' faces and let them feel that they had agreed to what the Local had asked without asserting their rights.

For a time after endeavoring to negotiate the agreement things looked pretty blue, for the contractors were not disposed to be at all "easy." It looked at one time as if we might have to resort to extreme measures and we again called upon Bro. Dowling. His visit apparently made no impression and one night we took a vote. The snow was a foot deep on the street, the cold north wind was blowing a gale, yet the boys, some with families and all facing grim prospects, returned a unanimous vote to hang together.

We then asked the C. L. U. to send a committee to the contractors, which they did, and before the unanimous vote was put into effect the contractors agreed to accept the agreement. We give credit in large measure to the excellent work of the C. L. U. committee and to Bro. Dowling for their splendid efforts in our behalf, yet without the continuous attendance of all members at meetings and the solid vote cast, it seems impossible that any outside influence could have won for us. We are a small Local in numbers and conditions here are not yet ideal, but we believe that by sticking solidly together we will be able to secure conditions more desirable.

H. B. LOCKWOOD,  
Press Secretary.

Boards and Industrial Courts to end strikes are like the war to end wars—they breed more strikes.

"The American people can end war in our time if they get on the job. Let us wage peace. I should be a traitor to my country if I did not do everything in my power to abolish war."—Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

In countries where there is no organized labor movement wages are lowest and the hours of labor longest, and there is no general prosperity for anyone except politicians and the privileged few.



# MISCELLANEOUS



## SYSTEM COUNCIL NO. 3

GEO. W. WOOMER

**S**INCE the United States Supreme Court has issued its decision on the Pennsylvania case, upholding in every particular the contentions made by the organizations, and making it clear that the only method of enforcing the Labor Board decision was through public opinion, the railroad has been very busy spreading its story about how lovely everything is going on the Pennsylvania. The latest of these stories appeared in Collier's magazine of March 31, written by one Benjamin Baker or at least he is given credit for it. The fact is, however, it contains the same bunch of half truths and misstatements that have been contained in all of the Pennsylvania propaganda since this controversy started. Baker interviewed a number of the Company Union committeemen, also some general chairmen of the Transportation Brotherhoods. Referring to the "Atterbury Plan," which you know is company union, piece work, reduction of classifications and rates and everything that goes with a non-union shop, Baker quotes General Chairman Cowen of the Conductors, Lines East, as follows:

"I don't see why this plan shouldn't spread over all the railroads of the country just as soon as people find out what it is accomplishing. I have been dealing with railroad management in behalf of fellow employees for forty years, but never before have I seen the peace, justice, and good feeling that this plan has brought about. It is so right that it seems as if it could not help spreading everywhere. You have spoken of 'the Atterbury Plan;' we of the train services like to think of it as our plan. We proposed monthly meetings with the executives four years ago. And we had a large part in shaping up the reviewing committee idea that has been the pattern for all the other groups."

How's that! A fine lot of cooperation or assistance you could get from an organization whose executive is so full of "Atterburyism" that he now wants to take credit for installing the plan. However, they are not all alike and some of them during the month of February insisted upon meeting the officials to discuss the condition of equipment and the danger to their members in operating it. This meeting was finally arranged for February 27, and as Atterbury insisted upon having all local chairmen present there was some 350 men in attendance. We understand the railroad paid the bill for these

local chairmen and one general chairman estimated the cost of the meeting at \$30,000.

There are a number of interesting stories told about this session which lasted for two days, one of the most interesting being the manner in which Atterbury attacked some of these general chairmen and the questions he insisted upon presenting for consideration regardless of the fact that the meeting had been arranged to discuss bad order equipment. These questions were about as follows: First, they must agree to accept as final the decisions of the Joint Reviewing Committee. No appeal to the Labor Board or other tribunal. Second, withdraw all legislative representatives of the Brotherhoods and quit hampering the railroads with legislation. Third, discontinue all articles attacking the Pennsylvania or its policy in their official journals. Nice, gentle democratic sort of demands, don't you think? Of course he did not get any satisfaction on these questions and was forced to discuss equipment. He didn't listen long till he agreed with the conditions they reported and admitted knowing of the deplorable condition of equipment. When one general chairman suggested that he settle with the shopmen and put his house in order he pulled the old gag of having agreements with the "loyal" workers and could not break them.

We believe somebody may find a way for him to break them if the conditions reported to the Senate by Senator LaFollette continue, which was that 82 per cent of the locomotives inspected were in bad order. Also financial conditions may have something to do with breaking his agreements if things continue as the February report shows as quoted from the New York Times of March 29:

"Although revenues of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company increased during February, the company reported a decrease as compared with the previous February in net operating income, due to higher operating costs. Total railway operating revenues were \$49,476,813, a gain of \$3,871,816 over the year before; operating expenses were \$43,790,737, an increase of \$6,755,376, and net operating revenue was \$5,686,076, a decrease of \$2,883,560. Net income for the month, after deduction of tax accruals, uncollectibles and rentals, amounted to \$3,269,014, a decrease of \$3,516,319. The sharpest increases in operating expenses were of \$4,179,810 in transportation costs and \$2,146,088 in maintenance of equipment. Passenger revenues

showed a gain over the year before of \$1,088,148 and freight revenues a gain of \$1,580,684."

Notice that although they did more business and took in over three million dollars more than in February, 1922, the net income was over three and a half millions less than for February of 1922. Then note why they earned less. The expenses increased over four million dollars in transportation costs

and over two million dollars in maintenance of equipment costs. This in spite of the fact that wages have been reduced since February of 1922, and the fact that the equipment is such that you would not think any maintenance work was being done. The increase in transportation costs is almost entirely due to the condition of equipment.

With such conditions existing we cannot help saying, day by day, in every way, the strike is becoming more and more effective.

### DON'T TOLERATE DIVISION

Big interests, the privileged few, and profiteers since the beginning of recorded time have developed a false psychology in the minds and hearts of the workers, which is studiously kept alive.

Hired political economists wrote a hundred and fifty years ago alleged scientific principles into the text books of colleges and other seats of learning, such as the iron law of wages and the immutable law of supply and demand, and they have been kept there ever since. These doctrines were false when written and are untrue today. The trade union philosophy has proved this. The cold storage and trusts and combinations of big interests have disproved their theories of supply and demand and the iron law of wages.

The workers are kept divided, fighting and hating each other by subtle, cunningly devised propaganda, appealing to racial feelings and religious and political prejudices, judiciously broadcasted among them. The farmer is told the cause of his ills is high wages of the industrial workers; the industrial workers are told the farmer is the cause of the shortage and high cost of agricultural produce. Both sides too often believe these villainous misstatements.

If a railroad bridge burns during a strike

the workers are pilloried in the press and their leader is mobbed and sometimes lynched. After the strike it invariably develops that the bridge was fired by live coals from faulty fire beds in run-down engines, or by a hired strike-breaker for the purpose of turning the public mind against the workers.

False accusations are circulated against local and international officers and members for the purpose of causing distrust, misgiving, and lack of faith in the trade union movement.

This can be remedied if members now organized would resolve not to believe stories circulated against labor, its officers, and members until investigation proves them guilty; agree to sink all personal differences growing out of race, religion or politics and unite on the economic field in the trade union movement for fair wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions; stop knocking; let the sunlight of human kindness take the place of distrust and hatred; stop doing the things that benefit only the big interests, privileged few, and the profiteers; and devote our efforts at least on the economic field to the furtherance of the best interests of men and women who toil for their livelihood.

### SHALL WE ESTABLISH A HOME?

[Editor's Note: The matter of establishing a home for aged and disabled members is receiving the thought of a great many members. We are publishing a report from a committee of Local Union No. 113, Colorado Springs, Colo., which relates to this matter. The subject is one that should receive the careful consideration of every member. It would seem that the only reasonable objection to establishing a home would be the substitution of something equally beneficial, such as the payment of superannuated benefits or some similar method of providing for the less fortunate members of the organization. The matter is worthy of the thought of all interested.]

Editor:

In order that we may comply with a resolution passed by Local Union No. 113 at a former session, relative to the establishing of a national home for the infirm and dependent brothers of the International Brotherhood, the undersigned committee was appointed; thus it becomes our duty to so prepare this article by request.

Local Union No. 113 went on record to formulate a move, and proceed to assist same to become effective in so far as is possible to perfect an organization which shall have for its purpose the ultimate realization of our ideal.

We know the national conventions held in the past have empowered our International Office to bring such an enterprise into existence, and has, to our feeling, the support and general endorsement of the membership; but we also know such great beneficiaries for all needy brothers take time and thoughtful consideration to bridge any chasm that often confronts such ambitions. Our new insurance plan was no doubt placed in the same condition for months, preparatory to the time when launched as a workable program, so we who have heard the calls from the army of men, who by their industry has brought them low in the scale of efficiency, and disabled them in service by various acci-

dents, and left to walk through the remaining years of life helpless to compete for daily compensation, are duly entitled to help, comfort, and the kindly consideration from those who, being loyal, true blue, and sympathetic, can assist in their behalf. So the most substantial way to do this, we feel, is to establish a permanent home, wide in its program and generous in its nature.

This is no new thing. We have here in our midst the National Home of the Printers. Close by the Modern Woodmen of America home is located, and we see these institutions models of comfort, efficient and homelike. So why we should fail to agree, and pass the time by a delay in action, is more than we can conceive.

The plumbers have been looking about for a location, yeomen also, and the per capita fees to maintain these comfort stations are nominal.

We know our insurance is a wonderful part of our great organization, is truly helpful, but this is of no value to our brother who is incapacitated for service at his trade. This is the part that fits in so nicely to care for those he leaves at death, but we hold that while life is spared, he, too, must be cared for to the fullest measure of a brother.

Who among the Brotherhood would, after due consideration and knowing the facts as we find them existing, refuse to endorse the founding of this proposed home for the old soldiers? Who would refuse to lend aid, and assist to maintain it? Will it be possible that we will hear such bitter criticisms to it as was hurled at the insurance plan? Can we find a man who enjoys so much of the benefits of organization who would refuse the same to those less fortunate? So we

are on the alert to see what shall be the response on backing along the line. Come, ye men, and through the columns of THE WORKER get your press secretaries to spread upon its pages the wishes and cooperation of your membership, and thus create something constructive, that in later years shall be a monument of credit and a helpful institution to our International Office.

Many international organizations are organizing banks and using the national funds and subscriptions of the members to bring this about. Well and good. We hail this move as timely and expedient, and we look forward to our own such good fortune. But, at this time others need and it behooves us to act and prepare a united, cooperative sentiment in its favor. The balance will be arranged in detail later.

Come along, ye scribes, measure your ability by your generosity, and push a pen that has the effectiveness that will move the unthinking into cooperation, and so shall our sorrows decrease and aid be coming where justice demands it.

Brother editor, will you give us your views in an article along the proposed plan and state your feelings for the good of the cause?

We will look to subsequent issues of THE WORKER for constructive remarks along the line from the other locals' secretaries, and keep the home fires burning.

Yours for the Cause,  
W. A. LOBBEY,  
F. C. BURFORD,  
WM. S. GARNOTT,  
Committee.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

## HE DROPPED MEMBERSHIP

[Editor's Note: We are publishing a communication from H. A. Turner, which we recommend to the thoughtful consideration of all members, ex-members and non-members. It is a recital of the experience of individual effort versus organized effort—a word picture of a man who had to learn his lesson by practical experience; and should be given serious thought by those who are sometimes inclined to take impulsive, yet thoughtless action.]

Although I am not a press secretary, I am a hard-pressed laborer, and if you will allow me a little space I have a confession to make along with other reports of my union. I am not entitled to receive the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, and don't seem to be entitled to anything else much. I was once a member of Local Union No. 791, and I do not regret the hundred dollars or so I paid in because I received threefold in return. But when the insurance clause was brought up I voted against it because it was compulsory, which made it look like a scheme, and, too, I had all the insurance I could carry. I was in favor of insurance for those who needed it. The Local would not honor my dues without I carry the insurance. I thought I couldn't carry the local insurance without dropping

my Government insurance, so the Local dropped me. But I told them I could and would still be a union man. So when the strike came I received no strike call and wired general chairman for authority to strike, which he refused, so I struck anyway. Thus began my one-man union, of which I am the whole limburger, and I regret to report my union is busted and doing no business. So, boys, take warning—don't try any one-man union stuff. We will have to stick together as one or take the consequences.

After the strike was on a couple of months I succeeded in landing a job of twelve hours a day at \$1.50 a day and now I make \$2.50 for ten hours. All told I have made nearly three hundred dollars since the strike. I know that sounds like a get-rich-quick scheme, but you see I was stationed in a country town and after a careful check up I find myself in the hole, and had to drop my insurance and church dues after all. Have received a total benefit fund of fifty cents off of one ton of coal, and right here I am made to stop and wonder what will become of the churches in the scab towns if

all scabs are like mine. You see I only have one in my union and he spends his on whisky, women and cars. It is perfectly disgusting to see how he gets by. He has caused the company more damage than I did in eight years and has not got a day against his record. I don't seem to care to work for any such bosses any more. I see where I could make some of their big money in a buss line if I just had some good friends in my union to back me up. So much for the one-man union. Boys, be sure you keep up your cards and insurance. I didn't mean to try to get in print or public notice, but things have been said and done that fills me to the popping-off point. My friends praised me and promised to stand by me as long as everything looked in our favor, but they soon forgot. Anyway, I haven't got yellow in me when it comes to the real stuff, like some of them.

I wish that I might say a word of warning to the big four or the big I and little u in Brotherhoods. I never saw one hungry dog that wouldn't help another run a rabbit unless it was some rich woman's poodle with a ribbon, and I believe he would bark. The only thing I see big about the big four is R. E. Lee's Income. He says there's no

big four but a big two. Another Grable, eh! But that is not my grievance against the big four. In a conversation some of the big four men expressed the thought that they were sorry (they) had ever got the eight-hour law, because the shop crafts benefited by it. You see the hood part fits them only. Since I have been on strike a B. of L. E. man sneeringly asked me if I was any better off, and recently a O. R. C. man wanted to know if I was digging ditches. I told him yes, but thought to myself I wouldn't have been if the big four had not scabbed on the shop crafts. Now, boys, if any brother in Arizona can help me secure any kind of work in or around Tucson or Phoenix I will be grateful and thankful. I have a touch of T. B., but am physically able to do reasonably hard work. Am a telephone and telegraph line and instrument man of fifteen years' experience. Can fire stationary or locomotive boilers; motor car repair man; painter; signal man, and can handle all makes of automobiles, tractors and gasoline engines, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. TURNER,  
Clanton, Arizona.

### TO KEEP OUT OF JAIL

1. Be a shipbuilder and rob the government during war.
2. Profiteer in food while your country is at war. For this you may be fined. Remain calm. The government will pay your fine later.
3. Conspire to defraud the government on war-time contracts.

### To Get Into Jail

1. Attempt to better your living conditions or to raise your standards of living in any way.
2. Tell your employer the food is rotten or that the bunk-house in the lumber camp is lousy and sour.
3. Demand a living wage.

Four good reasons for getting a presidential pardon follow:

1. Conspiracy to set on foot a military enterprise directed against a foreign country (one political prisoner pardoned for this December 25, 1921.)
2. Providing doctored eye-glasses to draft registrants, so as to get them off under the draft. (One political prisoner pardoned for this December 25, 1921.)
3. Leaving the country unlawfully, during a war, in order to sell plans for a new gun to the German consul in Mexico. (One political prisoner pardoned for this December 25, 1921.)
4. Attempting to blow up munition ships. (One political prisoner pardoned for this December 25, 1921.)

### LABOR'S ONLY HOPE IS IN TRADE UNIONS

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, United States Senator from New York.

I believe in the union. I believe in collective bargaining. And if I was a laboring man I'd be in the front lines of the union fighting for that principle to the last drop of blood I possess.

Several times during the past five years it has been my privilege to serve as arbitrator in labor disputes. The most important matter of that sort that I had to deal with happened in 1919, when we had an influenza epidemic. I went to 7,000 of the stationary engineers and begged them not to strike. I pointed out what would happen if the fires

went out, how without heat the plague would increase and the death list mount. I tried to impress them with the terrible situation as I saw it.

The men said they would consent to leave the matter in my hands if I would serve as arbitrator. I had no trouble adjusting the matter so far as the men were concerned, and so far as the real estate owners were concerned. But the hotel men held out. As health commissioner I had unlimited power over these hotels. I had power over every place where food was served. I could have

closed them up. It took me 48 hours of the hardest work I ever did to get 25 cents a day for these men. How long would it take a man who works three stories under the ground to get justice if he worked at it alone? He couldn't do it. It is only by collective bargaining that the men have any chance to get a square deal.

I had lunch two or three days ago at the Capital Center headquarters of the New York clothing trades in New York. There was a gentleman at luncheon with me who has been for years at the head of this group of employers, and I said to him, "How do you feel about union labor?" He replied, "We have been dealing for 17 years with the union, and we would not go back to the old system for anything, because we can get along better under the union system."

I want to see the time come in this country when our business men will recognize the right and the economic superiority of this method of dealing with their employees. I want to see the union recognized and adopted universally throughout the land.

I think about all these things that have to do with the happiness of labor, and these things have to do with the soul of labor, for unless labor is happy and contented, unless labor is recognized and given the same consideration in the economic world that business is, unless the body and soul of labor are considered, there can be no contentment, there can be no happiness, there can be no progress in our country—From address at banquet of Railroad Labor Magazine Editors in Washington.

### CHICAGO ELECTRICAL WORKERS ENTERTAIN

A celebration was recently staged by the Chicago Branch of the National Electrical Contractors' Assn., the Master Electrical Contractors' Assn., and Local Unions Nos. 9, 134, and 713, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at the Union Park Temple, Ogden Avenue and Washington Blvd.

This splendid Hall, which is owned by Electricians' Union No. 134, was filled to overflowing by an enthusiastic audience of Employers and Employees, gathered together to have a good time. It was a remarkable demonstration of the complete harmony that exists in this industry, and the success of the evening's entertainment was the best testimonial that the advocates of closer co-operation had their hopes realized, and the future is full of promise.

Daniel F. Cleary was Master of Ceremonies, and introduced President Chas. M. Paulsen, of Local No. 134, I. B. E. W., who welcomed the guests in the name of the joint sponsors of the occasion.

A well balanced program of vaudeville and

athletics was rendered which catered to all tastes. It was clean, wholesome and enjoyable. The occasion was graced by many invited guests, many of whom were introduced but only one of whom was permitted to talk, as the evening was devoted to pleasure, and not to talk. Judge Wm. E. Dever, who was a guest, upon request gave a brief and pleasant little talk on the issues of the present campaign.

The program was under the auspices of the Electrical Athletic Association, Inc., and was directed by Edw. J. Evans, Secretary of the Association, assisted by the following committee: Messrs. Lyle Grey and Thos. Mead of the National Electrical Contractors' Assn.; A. O. Conn and Frank Boyle of the Master Electrical Contractors' Assn.; M. J. Boyle, J. H. Murphy, Murt Enright, and R. J. Brooks, of Local Union No. 134; Frank O'Brien, Sam Guy, Luther Fee, Dan Manning, and Paul Messenie, of Local Union No. 9; and, J. F. Schilt, J. A. Jackson, and H. F. Sieling of Local Union No. 713, I. B. E. W.

### OPPOSE INCOME PUBLICITY

Business in Wisconsin is worried over the proposal to remove secrecy from income tax payments. Opponents of the plan protest that the State should not interfere with a man's profits or his earnings. Defenders of the plan show that an audit of the income tax returns in the last two years is yielding nearly \$3,000,000 additional income tax, and corporations are be-

ing forced to pay additional taxes because of an audit.

Trade unionists suggest that if their private affairs can be gone into by State officials, who inquire how much it costs them to live, there is no reason why the public should not be informed on the income of business men.

### SIGN WOMEN'S WAGE LAW

Governor Hunt, of Arizona, has signed the women's minimum wage law, which makes \$16 a week the lowest rate that can be paid working women. The author of

the bill is Mrs. Rosa McKay, who originated the first women's minimum wage law in the third legislature.

## THE FARMERS' CRISIS AND THE WAY OUT

By BENJAMIN C. MARSH, Managing Director of the Farmers' National Council.

**R**AILWAY men have as keen an interest in the welfare of the farmers as any other class of workers. Being scattered all over the United States in small towns, hamlets and villages, they have an opportunity to see the farmers' condition and to sympathize with them, while, also the fact that so many railway men have come originally from the farms, gives them an intimate knowledge of farmers' problems and difficulties. Few even of the railway employees, however, probably realize the extent of the disaster which has befallen farmers and the fact that we have reached an absolute crisis and turning point in agriculture. This is primarily due to the fact that our easily available free land is gone, and that under our systems of land tenure, marketing, transportation, taxation, and credit, hundreds of thousands of farmers have already lost their farms.

### Million Farmers in Danger of Losing Farms

The Department of Agriculture is making an investigation of the number of farmers who lost their farms last year, and those who are threatened with the loss thereof during this year. These figures have not been made public, but we are reliably informed that they will show at least 5 per cent of the farmers through the West and Northwest have already lost their farms and that in some States the percentage is as high as 30 per cent and unless the bankers extend unusual relief to farmers during the present year or farmers get a very good price for their crops—and this is highly improbable—one-third of the farmers in most of the northwestern States will lose their farms. This is in addition, of course, to the hired men on farms and tenant farmers who are being frozen off the farms also throughout the nation by hundreds of thousands. The reason is summarized in the figures given by the Department of Agriculture in its March Bulletin entitled "The Agricultural Situation" which states: "The general index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of other commodities as worked by this Bureau (of Agricultural Economics) stood at 68 for January, showing no change from previous months."

The chief of this Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in his report for the year ending June 30 last, presents a table showing the average farm income, labor income, per cent and capital and purchasing power of farm incomes in representative areas of the United States. Farm incomes is taken as the difference between receipts and expenses.

For 268 cotton farms in Sumter County, Georgia, the farm income in 1921 averaged \$1,401, the purchasing power of farm income was \$916, which was 55 per cent of the purchasing power of the 1913 income; the labor

income averaged a loss of \$497 and the per cent of return on capital was 2.8 per cent. For thirty dairy farms in Dane County, Wisconsin, the average farm income in 1921 was \$793, the purchasing power of the farm income was \$518 and the labor income was averaged at \$518. The purchasing power of this farm income of these thirty dairy farms in Wisconsin was only 44 on the basis of 100 per cent in 1913. For 246 wheat farms in Washington and Idaho the farm income in 1921 averaged only \$593 with a purchasing power of \$388 or 16 per cent of the purchasing power of farm income as compared in 1913. The labor income averaged a loss of \$2,197 per farm and the per cent of net "return" on capital was a net loss averaging .96 per cent. These are typical areas in different parts of the United States.

### Breaking Labor Organizations by "Back Door" Emigration

The farmers' disaster concerns not farmers alone, but has a very vital relation to the well-being of labor. If any one fact is thoroughly established, it is that the farmers of our nation cannot be prosperous unless labor is regularly employed at fair wages, including a good margin above the actual cost of living, and that labor cannot maintain these standards unless farmers are also well paid, that is, secure prices for their products which cover all legitimate costs of production and a fair return.

This fact should be kept in mind because the same forces which started out to break labor organizations immediately following the war, have failed in their frontal attack upon labor organizations, due to the solidarity of these organizations, their cohesiveness and the loyalty of their members. The selfish financial interests which control so many of our great industries, having failed to break organized labor by their drive for an un-American "open" shop, then attempted to break down labor standards by abolishing the law excluding immigration from foreign countries. This policy failed. These same selfish financial interests have therefore started their third effort to break organized labor, particularly the railwaymen's organizations, miners and a few other highly skilled crafts, by a "back-door" emigration from the farms to the cities and into transportation and mining, through breaking the farmers and throwing a million to a million and one-half of farm workers, tenants and evicted farmers into competition with the wage earners in these other industries and in transportation. The farmer keenly feels the bitterness of the situation. For the last half century, at least, the Government has urged farmers to go West and hew homes for themselves out of the wilderness. The farmers did this by the hundreds of thousands. They are now to be sacrificed to

selfish financiers' fight on labor. Papers such as the Saturday Evening Post assert that we should not raise wheat for export. The selfish manufacturing interests are attempting to grab the entire foreign market for manufactured products. The profiteering Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill, although imports are temporarily keeping up under this bill, is designed by shutting off the import of manufactured products from abroad, to diminish the foreign demand for American farm products. In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, Mr. Garett Garrett, in an article entitled, "On Saving Europe," says:

"There is another thing the farm bloc ought to tell the American farmer and doesn't dare to say; that is: Growing grain for export is the most wasteful industry we have. It is conducted and must be conducted in competition with Australia, Argentina and India. The sooner we stop it the better."

We must dissent, in view of the facts, from this statement of Mr. Garrett, for there is still plenty of cheap land left in the United States and there are hundreds of millions of people abroad who can use the farm products which are raised here, had they the money to buy them.

#### The Home Market the Farmers' Real Market

It is perfectly true that foreign markets today are of very small real money importance to farmers, except for cotton, wheat and some dairy products, for the value of the total farm products exported from the United States varies from only 10 to a maximum of 15 per cent in a few years, of the total value of farm products, but the price received for farm products exported tends to set the price for domestic consumption.

The Washburn-Crosby Milling Company of Minneapolis has recently started a campaign to increase domestic consumption of wheat and asserts that if the American people will use only one extra slice of bread at each meal, "we can consume 171,000,000 bushels of wheat, as much as our total surplus" (of wheat). The facts as to the consumption of this wheat show that the statement of this milling company is too conservative. In 1919, according to figures given by the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry of the 67th Congress, the domestic consumption of wheat fell from 6.9 to 4.6 bushels per capita in one year, from 1919 to 1920, or exactly one-third. Counting our domestic population at 100,000,000, excluding very young infants, the difference in consumption between these two years was 233,000,000 bushels of wheat. Labor recalls that in 1920, the first great effort to break labor organizations and reduce wages after the war started, unemployment spread and wages of many were reduced. It is very significant to farmers also in this connection, that the average price which farmers received for their wheat per bushel on December 1, 1919, was \$2.15 and on December 1, 1920, only \$1.44.

The same Agricultural Inquiry Commission reports that in 1907, the per capita consumption of beef in the United States was 79.7 pounds, and in 1920 it was only 56.4 pounds, a reduction of 23.3 pounds per capita. Had the per capita consumption of beef in 1920 been as much as in 1907, the American people would have consumed 2,330,000,000 more pounds of beef than they actually did consume that year. The total export of beef for the star export year—1917-18—was only 501,168,000 pounds, while in 1920-21, it was less than 15,000,000 pounds. Of course, however, it takes fair wages to buy beef, no matter how good it may be, for the family to have it!

This commission reports, using the figures of the United States Department of Agriculture, that the domestic consumption of pork in 1908 was 85.4 pounds per capita and in 1920 was only 71 pounds. Had the American people been able to purchase as much pork in 1920 as in 1908, the domestic consumption of pork would have been 1,440,000,000 pounds, more than we actually consumed. In 1920 to 1921 the total export of pork was only 753,000,000 pounds, or a little over one-half of the decrease in domestic consumption of pork below the domestic consumption of 1908.

The domestic consumption of all meats in 1907 was 167.4 pounds per capita, while by 1920 this had fallen to 142.1 pounds per capita, an average reduction of 25.3 pounds per capita. This meant on the same basis a reduction of 2,530,000,000 pounds in the domestic consumption of all meats in 1920.

No figures are available as to the domestic consumption of all dairy products in the United States, but the total net export thereof in 1920-21 was only 215,000,000 pounds, or a little over 2 pounds per capita of our population, since even infants have to drink milk, providing their parents can afford to buy it for them.

The Agricultural Inquiry Commission reports that in 1916, the domestic consumption of cotton amounted to 77 bales per 1,000 population. In 1918 this had fallen to 61.1 bales per 1,000 population. This is a difference of 15.9 bales per 1,000 population, or 1,590,000 bales for the United States as a whole, about one-eighth of a large crop, and one-fifth of our average export. We export a larger proportion of cotton than of any other farm product.

The American people as a whole have never consumed as much foodstuffs, or raw material for clothing, such as cotton, wool and flax, as they need, and as they would consume, were they able to purchase it. We could easily consume 50 per cent more than the total volume of farm crops we now produce in the United States, though further diversification and adjustment of certain crops to probable demand is essential. We have always underconsumed and never overproduced, because too much of the national income goes to profits, rents, royalties, interest, and dividends, and too little to primary producers of wealth, on farms and in cities.



The Federal Department of Agriculture is now conducting a nation-wide campaign to increase our domestic consumption of meat, although by a strange irony, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has devoted much of his time and energy, so much needed in helping to solve the farmers' problems, to baiting labor, and trying futilely to prove that high wages are the chief factor in the high cost of living. Workers cannot buy food-stuffs and clothing without fair wages.

**Agricultural Commission Admits Industrial Depression Big Factor in Reducing Farmers' Prices for Their Products**

This joint Agricultural Inquiry Commission, of which Congressman Anderson was chairman and Senator Lenroot a member, cannot be accused of being too friendly to labor, but it reports that from 1899 to 1909, the quantity output of agricultural products in the United States increased 10 per cent, while from 1900 to 1910 the population increased 21.5 per cent; and from 1909 to 1919 the quantity output of farms increased 10.5 per cent while population from 1910 to 1920 increased 14.5 per cent. It also quotes the great economist, Mr. Gregory King, as estimating that a deficiency of one-tenth will increase the price three-tenths and that a deficiency of two-tenths will increase the price eight-tenths and states that the same law applies to surpluses commenting: "Excess production, therefore, unless absorbed by exports, tends to depress the price in much the same ratio." It also remarks on the depression in farm prices since 1919 as follows: "The consumption of wheat, beef, farm and dairy products have all declined during the period of depression and this decline in consumption undoubtedly contributed to and accelerated the decline in the prices of these commodities." Better wages would have prevented part of this decline.

Discussing the reduction of domestic consumption of wheat, the commission remarks: "This decline in consumption was no doubt due to failing purchasing power resulting from the unemployment and the general depression which came upon the country during the last half of 1920." The commission which made its report late in 1921 states that it may be concluded on the basis of its information that "the decline in prices in 1920 and 1921 was not in any large measure due to overproduction in the crop year of 1921."

This is testimony from a very conservative commission which did not dare deal in any fundamental measures to help farmers. It is self-evident that the farmers of America have never overproduced, but that the other workers of the nation have underconsumed farm products for the simple reason that as a whole they had not the income to enable them to purchase the supply of farm products which their families needed and to pay the extravagant costs of distributing such products, so that the commission truthfully remarks: "In general, with a number of exceptions, the price of wheat has decreased in

years of low consumption and increased in periods of high consumption." This fact is true of practically every other basic farm product.

**Lower Freight Rates Alone Will Not Save Farmers**

A great hue and cry has been raised by the railway executives every time that lower freight rates are suggested, that the only way to reduce freight rates is to reduce the wages of railroad employees. Recent reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that in 1922 the operating revenues of the railroads were \$2,948,071,884 greater than the total compensation of railway employees. In 1920, the operating revenues of the railroads was \$2,496,319,785 more than the total compensation of railway employees. In 1922, therefore, the operating revenues of the railroads exceeded the compensation of railway employees by \$451,752,099 more than in 1920. This would have permitted a marked reduction, of course, in freight rates on all farm products and the total railroad operating revenues would doubtless be increased by such a marked reduction of 25 to 30 per cent in freight rates on farm products, particularly bulky farm products of relatively low value. Such a decrease in freight rates on farm products would doubtless have stimulated business somewhat also, which is

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equally true as to rates on most bulky commodities of small value.

A most important point which the farmers of the nation are beginning to appreciate in relation to freight rates on farm products, however, is that with the present control of farmers' marketing and credit systems, by a few financial interests, farmers themselves are by no means certain to secure higher prices for their products, simply through a reduction of freight rates on farm products, important as this is.

The Joint Agricultural Inquiry Commission gives a number of pages of statistics proving this. We quote only a few instances.

In 1912-13, the price to the producers for No. 2 north spring wheat at Minneapolis from twenty typical points in North and South Dakota was 74.9 cents and transportation charges 7.4 cents per bushel. In 1912-13 the transportation charges were the same and yet farmers got 105.7 cents per bushel. In 1912-13 farmers were getting at Chicago only 80 cents per bushel for No. 3 hard winter wheat from ten typical points in Iowa on which the transportation charges were 8.9 cents per bushel. In 1915-16 they were getting 105.7 cents with the transportation charges the same.

In 1912-13 No. 2 hard winter wheat at Omaha from fifteen typical points in Colorado, Nebraska and South Dakota, brought the producer a price of only 73.6 cents per bushel and transportation charges were 8.9 cents per bushel; with the same transportation charges in 1915-16, the average price to these producers was 101.7 cents.

In 1912-13 No. 3 mixed corn at Chicago from ten typical points in Iowa and South Dakota with transportation charges of 11.7 cents per bushel, brought the producers a price of 42.8 cents and this price was increased to 47.6 cents in 1915-16, but transportation charges remained the same—11.7 cents.

In 1920-21 the producers of this mixed corn got only 38.6 cents per bushel, although transportation charges had increased to 21 cents. These illustrations might be increased almost indefinitely. Usually the prices which the farmers receive for their products at terminal markets are somewhat lower when freight rates are increased, but no ratio can be established. It is true that the increases in freight rates on agricultural products have occurred at the same time that the farmers' prices for their products have fallen, but as the Agricultural Inquiry Commission states regarding increases in freight rates, "these increases have had the effect of diminishing the net prices received by the farmer, as the price of farm products is usually the price at the terminal or the price at the place where the product of one locality or one country comes in direct competition with the product of another locality or another country, less the freight from the local market to that terminal." In other words, freight rates are only one of the important factors in determining the price which farmers receive for their products.

### Reduction of Freight Rates Through Underpaying Employees Injures Farmers

Farmers would not be assured the cost of production plus a reasonable profit for their crops, even should freight rates on farm products be reduced one-half. It is perfectly clear that farmers would suffer more if a heavy reduction in freight rates were made through reducing wages paid to railway labor down below an American standard than they would suffer from even the present unjust level of freight rates, with an efficient marketing system, because such a heavy reduction in railway labor wages would inevitably materially reduce the demand for farm products on the part of the 10 per cent of the American people who are directly involved through their wage earners in the transportation business, and the vastly larger per cent of the American people indirectly thus connected with the railroads.

### Government Marketing Corporation Essential to Stabilize Prices of Farm Products

Recognizing this situation, the Farmers' National Council has led and organized a campaign throughout the nation for the enactment of the Norris-Sinclair Bill creating a government corporation to buy farm products in America and to sell them here and abroad. This corporation is to be financed by the Government, which is to subscribe up to \$100,000,000 of stock, and the corporation is to issue bonds to five times the amount of actually paid in stock. It is specifically declared in the bill that the purpose thereof is to secure a better price to the producer of farm products and at the same time to reduce the price which the consumer pays therefor. As a general proposition, the farm producer gets less than 40 per cent of the dollar which the city consumer pays for farm products. This is an absurdly large spread. It can be cut down materially, although legitimate costs of distribution must be met, but from present costs, the profits of speculators and superfluous middlemen must be eliminated, which should cut the spread down to not over 30 to 35 cents on the dollar.

The Norris-Sinclair Marketing Corporation is to be managed by a board of directors of three, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and subject to recall by the Senate. The corporation is empowered to buy, build or lease, warehouses, elevators and other places of storage and in addition to buying directly from farmers' cooperative or farmers and selling farm products, the corporation may loan money to farmers' cooperative or farmers on terms which the corporation shall determine.

### All Progressive Farm Organizations Endorse This Method of Distributing Farm Products

Since the adjournment of Congress, the National Grange, through its Washington representative, Dr. T. C. Atkeson; the National Farmers' Union, through Chas. A.

Lyman; the Farmers' National Council, National Non-partisan League and the United Farmers of America, have endorsed the plan of the Government marketing corporation in the following statement:

"We believe that a government corporation to purchase farm products in this country and to sell them here and abroad, so as to eliminate needless wastes of distribution is necessary for a few years, in order to help American farmers out of their present financial crisis, and that such a corporation should be definitely authorized and directed to pay for farm products, to be purchased in this country as directly as possible from the farm producers themselves—at least the bulk line cost of production plus a minimum, fair profit."

#### **Honest Valuation and Honest Operation of the Railroads the Only Sound Method of Reducing Freight Rates**

No one knows exactly what the railroads are worth today, but the present capitalization is undoubtedly from three to five billion dollars more than the actual worth of the railroads as a going concern. Several billions of dollars of increase in the price of land owned by the railroads over the price paid by them is reported to be included in the present capitalization of the railroads. As far back as 1916 the National Grange adopted a resolution opposing the inclusion of such increase in the value of land owned by the railroads as a basis for capitalization and for rate making. In addition to the inflated land values of the railroads billions of surplus earnings have been plowed into the capitalization of the roads and should not be regarded as a really legitimate basis for rate making.

Interlocking directorates of railroads and industrial corporations, through which the railroads fleece the public of scores of millions of dollars annually by paying high prices for rolling stock equipment and railroad supplies to corporations in which they are financially interested, and "farming out repairs" keep up freight rates, in the effort to "earn" the standard return, or 5% per cent upon a water-logged capitalization. The inherent and inevitable waste and cost of competitive speculative operation of the roads is a further excuse for maintaining high freight rates, but intelligent farmers know that the way to reduce freight rates is to secure honest and efficient operation of the railroads, and a fair capitalization instead of cutting wages of railroad labor, so as to reduce their consumption of farm products, when these railroad workers should be able to increase their consumption of these products.

#### **Land Speculation and Price Fixing Associations Rob Farmers**

Farmers have been the victims of land speculation and of a market stacked against them on what they have to buy, as well as what they have to sell. In 1910 the selling

price of farm land as reported by the Census Bureau was \$28,475,674,169. By 1920 this selling price had increased to \$54,829,563,059, an increase of \$26,353,888,890. The Joint Agricultural Inquiry Commission accepts the estimate of a careful student of economics, Dr. Welford L. King, that the total increase in the value of farm land, due to the efforts of the individual farmers for this decade—1910 to 1920—is \$3,017,000,000, so that the "watered" increase in the selling price of farm lands during this decade amounted to \$23,337,000,000. The charge upon this fictitious and uneconomic increase in the selling price of farm lands, at 5 per cent is in round figures \$1,167,000,000, or about one-fifth of the total amount farmers received for their crops in a recent year. This increase in selling price of farm lands has not gone to the farmers who produce most of the crops of the nation. The tenant farmers, of course, have not shared in this increase at all, they have suffered from it, and they constitute today approximately 45 per cent of the total number of farmers. Small farm owners have not shared materially in this speculative increase in the selling price of farm lands. It has gone very largely to less than 5 per cent of the farmers of the nation, the big landed and banker farmers who have little sympathy with organized labor, for they are the capitalists of the farm field. In 1920 about 2½ per cent of the farmers owned approximately one-sixth of the total farm wealth of the nation. Constructive and forward-looking farmers of the nation realize that farmers have got to reduce or end the tribute they pay to land speculators. The Farm Labor Union Press recently printed the following statement:

"If a home ownership law is passed at all, it will be practically worthless in the face of inflated land values and land speculation. Until the land hog and land speculator is taken care of by an adequate land tax, home ownership laws cannot reach very far in solving tenantry."

The Agricultural Inquiry Commission gives some other instances of heavy advances in prices of the things farmers must buy. The net price of a six-foot grain binder in 1913 was \$95.43; in 1921 it was \$163.40. The net price of a two-horse riding cultivator which in 1914 was \$21.85, had jumped in 1920 to \$46.55. The net price of a 3½-inch standard wagon which in 1913 was \$66.66, had jumped in 1921 to \$118.27. Prices of fertilizers and farm implements as well as farm machinery have increased nearly as much. Price agreement organizations as shown by a recent investigation of the Federal Trade Commission, maintained prices of farm machinery and farm implements, and they have taken many farm press publishers into camp.

#### **Credit Not the Farmers' Chief Need**

Those false friends of agriculture who assert that "all the farmer needs is more credit," are simply playing the game of the big financial interests who are seeking to

break agriculture. The total indebtedness against farm values in the United States is today about \$12,000,000,000, of which approximately \$7,000,000 is long term indebtedness. The farmers are paying an average upon this indebtedness including commissions and bonuses, of at least 7% or a total of nearly \$850,000,000 a year. The extension of additional credit alone will not help the farmer, but will injure him. He must have cost of production plus a reasonable profit to get him out of debt, and under present world conditions he can get this only through a government marketing corporation and other measures to stabilize the price of farm products, and at the same time prevent the speculation in them which is rife today. There is no other way out for the American farmer. In paying the costs of production, however, return should not be allowed on the full value of farm land which has been speculated in up to uneconomic figures.

A survey of the farm situation today proves conclusively that in the long run the farmers of the nation will prosper most when labor is most prosperous. Farmers have always been in the best financial conditions when they paid good wages to their hired help, and this means, when labor in transportation, mines, factories and offices were also well paid and there was very little of even what is called "normal" unemployment. In 1919 the farmers were

quite prosperous. The value of all farm crops was approximately \$14,755,000,000 and the total farm expenditures for labor were only about \$1,356,000,000 or about 9% of the value of that year's farm products. Farm hands were securing about the highest wages in their history and yet farmers were most prosperous.

Prosperity for farmers and other workers will be secured not by reducing the remuneration of either class, but by securing to both classes the full measure of the value of the products which they themselves produce and eliminating the profits now extracted in the handling of farm products by those who toil not, neither do they spin, but who themselves and their families are arrayed as Solomon in all his glory never conceived.

Farmers have been told they were "capitalists." Their "big brothers" of finance have broken them and wiped out the life savings of hundreds of thousands, driving them to other work to maintain their families, all with an avowed purpose to crush organized labor. When these farmers reach the cities they will learn that the same interests which have crushed them as farmers and "capitalists" are equally ready and willing to crush them as wage workers for the same crime of demanding an income sufficient to enable them and their families to maintain an American standard of living.

### NEW ANTI-UNION PLAN

The proprietor of the Gabbe fur dressing shop, of South Norwalk, Conn., has originated a new brand of anti-unionism, which has resulted in a strike of organized fur workers.

According to a contract this anti-union

shop would enforce, it would have the right to discharge at will, but if a worker quits his employment he must not accept any employment within a radius of 250 miles.



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## LOCAL UNION DIRECTORY

(l) Lineman. (t) Trimmers. (f) Fixture Hangers. (p) Powerhouse men. (b.o.) Bridge Operators. (p.o.) Picture Operators.  
 (i) Insulinmen. (c) Craneamen. (mt.) Maintenance. (l.o.) Telephone. (r.r.) Railroad Men.  
 (m) Mixed. (c.s.) Cable splicers. (s) Shopmen.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(l) 1	St. Louis, Mo.	Walt O'Shea, 4848a Labadie Ave.	J. J. Hartman, 4318 N. 21st St.	3003 Olive St.; 2d, 4th Fridays.
(l) 2	St. Louis, Mo.	Ed. O'Keefe, 3000 Easton Ave.	Dan Knoll, 3000 Easton Ave.	3000 Easton Ave.; Fri.
(l) 3	New York, N. Y.	Geo. W. Whitford, 130 E. 16th	Chas. J. Reed, 130 E. 16th St.	245 E 84th St.; Every Thurs., 8 to 11 p.m.
(m) 4	New Orleans, La.	W. Graham, 308 S. Cortez St.	H. Herkinder, 3033 Chippewa St.	822 Union St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(l) 5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Monte Getz, 607 Bigelow Blvd.	J. F. Manley, McGeehan Bldg.	607 Bigelow Rd.; Every Fri.
(l) 6	San Francisco	Jas. McKnight, 200 Guerrero St.	J. H. Clover, 200 Guerrero St.	Building Trades Temple; Every Wed.
(l) 7	Springfield, Mass.	W. T. Kavanaugh, 221 Summer	W. J. Kenedick, 10 Sanford St.	19 Sanford St.; Every Mon.
(l) 8	Toledo, O.	W. C. Tracy, 3207 Cambridge Ave.	Chas. C. Potts, 1055 Orchard St.	Labor Hall; Every Mon.
	8a Boston, Mass.	Catherine M. Reddy, 34 Hecla St.	Emily R. Coleman, 1192 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.	3 Boylston Pl.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l) 9	Chicago, Ill.	Harry Slater, 2901 W. Monroe St.	L. M. Fee, 2901 W. Monroe St.	2901 W. Monroe St.; Every Fri.
(m) 10	Butler, Pa.	R. F. Knittle, 144 N. Main St.	B. E. Forsythe, 317 Elm St.	Un'td Lab. Convention Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 12	Pueblo, Colo.	H. J. Huff, Box 70	Ed. Carlson, Box 70	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(m) 13	Dover, N. J.	Archibald Boyne, Box 278, Whar- ton, N. J.	Russell Pope, 17 West Blackwell	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l) 14	Pittsburgh, Pa.	E. L. Huey, 130 Carrington Ave. N. S.	L. W. McClenahan, 3rd Floor, City Bldg., Ohio Federal St.	McGeah Bldg., 1st Fri.
(l) 15	Jersey City, N. J.	R. A. McDonald, 87 Palisade Ave.	A. M. Baxter, 532 Mercer St.	583 Summit Ave.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 16	Evansville, Ind.	Frank Smith, 1506 W. Delaware	E. E. Hoskinson, 1227 S. 8th St.	315½ S. 1st St.; Every Sun.
(l) 17	Detroit, Mich.	Wm. McMahon, 274 E. High St.	Wm. Frost, 274 E. High St.	274 E. High St.; Every Thurs.
(l) 18	Los Angeles, Calif.	F. Bartholomew, Rm. 112, La- bor Temple.	F. Bartholomew, Room 112, Labor Temple.	Labor Temple; Thurs.
(l-c.s.) 20	New York, N. Y.	Leon Irving, 583 Fifth Ave.	P. L. Reeves, 21 Granite St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Central Opera House; Every Friday.
(l) 21	Philadelphia, Pa.	John G. Farrell, 68 S. 28th St., Camden, N. J.	H. Weber, 2545 Turner St.	McDermott Hall; 1st, 3rd Friday.
(l) 22	Omaha, Nebr.	Sidney Slaven, 2305 S. 13th St.	J. M. Gibb, 4732 N. 36th St.	Labor Temple; Tues.
(l) 26	Washington, D. C.	Wm. F. Kelly, Room 60, Hutchins Bldg., 10th and D Sts. N. W.	B. A. O'Leary, Room 60, Hutchins Bldg., 10th and D Sts., N. W.	Musicians' Hall; Every Thurs.
(l) 27	Baltimore, Md.	J. Shipley, 535 E. 23d St.	J. Everett, 304 Cole Ave.	1222 St. Paul St.; Every Tues.
(l) 28	Baltimore, Md.	S. E. Young, 1119 No. Bond St.	T. J. Fagen, 1222 St. Paul St.	1222 St. Paul St.; Fri.
(l) 29	Trenton, N. J.	G. A. Holders, 2915 Pine Ave.	Fred Rose, 105 Parkinson Ave.	Broad and Front Sts.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l) 30	Erie, Pa.	Guido Hartmann, 1405 E. 9th St.	Jas. C. Pusey, 146 E. 12th St.	C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 31	Duluth, Minn.	H. H. Effinger, 539 E. Franklin St.	Wm. Murnian, 915 E. 4th St.	Trades Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 32	Lima, Ohio	V. H. Callahan, 122 Cochran Way	S. M. Ledy, 558 Hazel Ave.	219½ S. Main St.; 1st, 3rd Mon.
(m) 33	New Castle, Pa.	H. P. Callahan, 122 Cochran Way	J. P. Merrilees, 704 Neshannock Blvd.	N. Mill St.; Every Fri.
(l) 34	Peoria, Ill.	Wm. Burns, 207 Clark Ave.	I. V. Young, 1231 E. Bell.	Building Trades Council; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l) 35	Hartford, Conn.	W. G. Cramer, 104 Asylum St.	Chas. H. Hall, 104 Asylum St.	104 Asylum St.; Every Fri.
(m) 36	Sacramento, Calif.	E. J. Berrigan, Box 38, Labor Temple.	W. E. Streepy, 825½ Eye St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m) 37	New Britain, Conn.	Louis Allen, Box 495.	Thos. F. Stanton, 61 Garden St.	Eagles' Hall, 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(l) 38	Cleveland, Ohio	E. J. Cavan, 2536 Euclid Ave.	A. D. Shiland, 2536 Euclid Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(l) 39	Cleveland, Ohio	Jos. Lynch, 1820 Forestdale Ave.	Bert Sutherland, 2175 E. 9th St.	2175 E. 9th St.; Every Thurs.
(l) 41	Buffalo, N. Y.	R. Left, 322 Rhodeland St.	G. C. King, 460 Olympic Ave.	270 Broadway; Tues.
(l) 42	Utica, N. Y.	R. Brigham, 1225 Miller St.	W. T. Gardiner, 1025 Mohawk	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(l) 43	Syracuse, N. Y.	R. E. Nicholson, Box 416.	J. B. Young, Box 331.	149 James St.; Fri.
(m) 44	Rochester, N. Y.	F. Miller, 1192 E. Main St.	W. A. Buckmaster, 306 Parsells Ave.	Eagle's Hall, 2d, 4th Thurs.
(l) 45	Buffalo, N. Y.	John Allison, 85 Central Ave., Lancaster, N. Y.	James R. Davison, 234 Rodney St.	48 No. Eagle St.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(l) 46	Seattle, Wash.	H. E. Laughlin, 1726 46th Ave., S. W.	Frank Tustin, Room 317, Labor Temple.	Room 10, Labor Temple; Wed.
(l) 47	Sioux City, Ia.	J. E. Johnson, Box 102.	H. L. Rudy, Box 102.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 48	Portland, Ore.	J. S. Reed, 685 Hawthorne Ave.	E. C. Ream, 1251 E. 17th St.	Hall "F," Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Wed.
	50 Oakland, Calif.	R. E. Swain.	Geo. Wagner, 1110 Ranleigh Way, Piedmont, Calif.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(l) 51	Peoria, Ill.	T. Burns, 206 No. Main St., E. Peoria, Ill.	Fred V. Klooz, 316 Pope St.	Franklin and Jefferson; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 52	Newark, N. J.	Albert Bell, 3 W. Park St.	Edw. A. Schroeder, 262 Wash. St.	262 Washington St.; Every Tues.
(l) 53	Kansas City, Mo.	Chas. O. Cotton, 1628 Bellevue	Jack Cronin, 411 No. White St.	Labor Temple; Tuesday.
(l) 54	Columbus, Ohio	W. L. Davis, 36 N. Front St.	C. L. Williams, Worthington, Ohio.	21½ N. Front St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(l) 55	Des Moines, Ia.	G. Cook, 3900 2d St.	Ike Johnson, 1253 E. 13th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Tues.
(l) 56	Erie, Pa.	A. M. Schick, 1111 Walnut St.	E. N. Falls, 1109 E. 30th St.	17th and State; 2d, 4th Wed.
(o) 57	Salt Lake City, Utah	C. Cannon, 1426 So. 15th St.	E. A. F. Lockett, 150 So. 7th St.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(l) 58	Detroit, Mich.	F. K. Harris, 55 Adelaide St.	F. K. Harris, 55 Adelaide St.	55 Adelaide St.; Tues.
(l) 59	Dallas, Tex.	W. H. Melton, 3929 Crutcher St.	W. L. Kelsey, Labor Temple.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(l) 60	San Antonio, Texas.	Frank M. Howry, 218 Nolan St.	Wm. Canze, R. D. 49 G.	Trade Council Hall; Every Wed.
(l) 62	Youngstown, Ohio.	E. Hughes, 150 E. Marion Ave.	W. J. Fitch, 133 Benita Ave.	223 W. Federal St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 63	Warren, Pa.	F. M. Scheaffer, 207 Jackson Ave.	A. A. Keller, 116 Main Ave.	S. B. of A. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(w) 64	Youngstown, Ohio.	Bert Walsh, Box 195	Leo Witt, P. O. Box 195.	Resh Hall; Tues.
(l) 65	Butte, Mont.	Clem Burkard, 2492 So. Main St.	W. C. Medhurst, Box 836.	Cooks and Waiters' Hall; Every Fri.
(m) 66	Houston, Tex.	H. Gutzwiller, 205 Hogerman St.	J. E. Berry, P. O. Box 454.	Labor Temple; Every Wed., 8 p. m.
(l) 68	Quincy, Ill.	Warren Hartzels, 801 Adams St.	B. J. Flotkoetter, 127 N. 16th St.	Quincy Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l) 69	Denver, Colo.	Jack Flattery, 149 Meade St.	F. J. Kelly, 4701 W. Hayward Pl.	1737 Champa St.; Every Mon.
(l) 70	Dallas, Tex.	J. L. Walker, P. O. Box 827.	N. O. Lang, P. O. Box 827.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(l) 71	Columbus, Ohio.	John McGeehan, Box 1082.	R. W. Michael, Box 1082.	50½ W. Gay St.; 1st, 3rd Mon.
(l) 72	Waco, Tex.	T. S. Cox, Box 814.	Claude Doyle, P. O. Box 814.	Labor Hall; 4th Mon.
(l) 73	Spokane, Wash.	J. J. Kline, E. 914 Ervina	W. A. Grew, 5208 Jefferson St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 74	Danville, Ill.	Leslie Cunningham, 723 Bryan Ave.	W. S. Weaver, 303 N. Alexander St.	109½ E. Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(l) 75	Gr'd Raylds, Mich.	Leslie Watson, 417 Highland St.	Chas. Anderson, 1432 Wilcox Park Drive.	Trades and Labor Hall; Fri.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(i) 76	Tacoma, Wash.	A. J. Newton, 2125 So. Yakima Ave.	Roy Hunt, 74th and Oakes St.	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(ca) 78	Cleveland, Ohio	J. S. Sheldon, Suite 3, 5902 Quimby Ave.	Leo A. Connors, 14016 Castalia Ave., N. E.	Dunlavy's Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 79	Syracuse, N. Y.	James Fitzgerald, 613 McBride	James E. Dibble, 319 Craddock St.	Myers Hall; Fri.
(m) 80	Norfolk, Va.	T. J. Gates, 848 41st St.	T. J. Gates, 848 41st St.	I. O. O. F. Hall; Wed.
(m) 81	Scranton, Pa.	Ray Swartz, 519 No. Hyde Park Ave.	Wm. Daley, 822 Prospect Ave.	Owls Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 82	Dayton, Ohio	J. W. Howell, 122 Stillwater Ave.	Robt. Brown, 209 E. Pease Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(i) 83	Los Angeles, Calif.	C. J. Geisbush, 540 Maple Ave.	R. C. Collier, 540 Maple Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Wed.
(m) 84	Atlanta, Ga.	L. R. Carver, Box 669	J. Childress, Box 669	112 Trinity Ave.; Every Thurs.
(s) 85	Schenectady, N. Y.	Fred E. Schult, 405 Pleasant	V. Platto, 32 Front St.	358 State St.; 3d Fri.
(w) 86	Rochester, N. Y.	J. J. Downs, 129 Pennsylvania Av.	A. L. Knauf, 34 Wilmington St.	Musicians' Hall; Every other Wed.
(rr) 87	Newark, Ohio	Fred D. Haynes, 45 N. Arch St.	G. F. Tagg, 209 No. Buena Vista St.	Engineers' Hall, E. Church St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 88	Chillicothe, Ohio	Cliff Mortimer, 430 Western Ave.	C. B. Maddox, 98 Maple Ave.	Trades and Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 89	Crawfordsville, Ind.		W. V. Symmes, Box 82	Rm. 13, K. of P. Bldg., Market and Wash.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(i) 90	New Haven, Conn.	Wm. Dedrick, 96 Church St., West Haven.	H. Wyatt, 215 Meadow St.	215 Meadow St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 93	E. Liverpool, Ohio	Arthur Czech, 336 W. Church Ave.	Arthur Czech, 336 W. Church Ave.	Fowler Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 94	Kewanee, Ill.	Otto West, 1022 Rockwell St.	O. G. Smith, 852 Pine St.	1022 Rockwell St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 95	Joplin, Mo.	N. Graham, 713 Moffett Ave.	W. E. Hough, 2222 Connor Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 96	Worcester, Mass.	J. A. Lynch, 62 Madison St.	W. S. Rice, 62 Madison St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 98	Philadelphia, Pa.	J. S. Meade, 1807 Spring Garden	W. S. Godshall, 1807 Spring Garden St.	1807 Spring Garden St.; Every Tues.
(i) 99	Providence, R. I.		Jas. B. Kennedy, 116 Orange St.	72 Weybosset; Every Mon.
(i) 100	Fresno, Calif.	O. D. Fincher, 1917 Toulumne	O. D. Fincher, 1917 Toulumne	1917 Toulumne; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 101	Cincinnati, Ohio	Ben Lloyd, 2317 Highland Ave., Norwood, Ohio	W. W. King, 9th and Central Aves., Newport, Ky.	1313 Vine St.; Wed.
(i) 102	Paterson, N. J.	Robt. Sigler, 401 Ellison St.	C. Campbell, Box 41, Clifton, N. J.	359 Van Houten St.; Every Thurs.
(i) 103	Boston, Mass.	Frank R. Sheehan, 30 Tapon St., East Boston.	J. T. Fennell, Scenic Temple, No. 1 Warren Ave., Berkeley St.	Scenic Temple, No. 1 Warren Ave., Berkeley St.; Every Wed.
(m) 104	Boston, Mass.	H. W. Shivers, 10 Ashland St., Malden, Mass.	J. S. Mahoney, 18 Woodbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.	Paine Men Bldg.; Thurs.
(m) 107	Jamestown, N. Y.	Paul B. Deuell, 8 Sumner Pl.	F. J. Kruger, 869 Spring St.	Central Labor Hall; Alternate Mon.
(m) 108	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Ellis Cribbs, 1549 Lake Drive, S. E.	A. E. Kruger, 441 Storrs St. S. E.	Trades and Labor Hall; every Tues.
(m) 108	Tampa, Fla.	B. W. Stewart, 5110 Wilson Ave.	J. E. Ellis, Box 662	Ross and Nebraska Ave.; Fri.
(i) 109	Rock Island, Ill.	J. C. Curry, 1814 28th Ave., Moline, Ill.	A. Asplund, 807 29th St.	Industrial Hall; 4th Mon.
(i) 110	St. Paul, Minn.	L. P. Kelly, 406 S. Franklin St.	R. W. Holmes, 406 So. Franklin	406 So. Franklin St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 111	Denver, Colo.	Chas. Groves, 2921 Vallejo	B. E. Sutton, 1317 14th St.	1737 Champa; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(i) 112	Louisville, Ky.	W. M. Caseldine, 3407 W. Jefferson St.	John F. Choep, 916 E. Oak St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 113	Colo. Springs, Colo.	E. E. Norman, 720 S. Tejon	Tom Mackey, 605 E. Willamette	Rm. 312, Woolworth Bldg.; Every Fri.
(m) 114	Fort Dodge, Ia.	W. Sanford, 716 6th Ave., N.	W. S. Sanford, 716 6th Ave., N.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 116	Fort Worth, Tex.	Chas. Shyro, 1101 Houston St.	Delmar E. McDonald, 1416 E. 18th St.	Musicians' Club; Every Tues.
(m) 117	Elgin, Ill.	J. Costello, 732 Cedar Ave.	J. W. Hilton, 323 Perry St.	Woodman Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 119	Temple, Tex.	A. C. Hornuth, 1111 So. 2nd St.	S. C. Newland, 506 S. 11th	Over Busy Bee; 2nd, 4th Sun.
(m) 120	London, Ont.	John Ackert, 122 Edward St.	L. G. Smith, 807 Maitland St.	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Thurs.
(m) 122	Great Falls, Mont.	Earl Boker, Box 385	D. Goggans, Box 385	Painters' Hall; Every Tues.
(m) 123	Wilmington, N. C.	R. W. Hodges, Eureka Elec. Co.	J. W. Chadwick, Eureka Elec. Co.	I. O. O. F. Hall; Fri.
(i) 124	Kansas City, Mo.	E. W. Kaufman, 1302 E. 41st St.	H. N. Taylor, 1933 Prospect Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(m) 125	Portland, Oreg.	B. Amundsen, 408 Labor Temple	W. E. Bates, 408 Labor Temple	Labor Temple Hall "J." 4th and Jefferson; 2nd, 4th Friday.
(rr) 126	Manchester, N. Y.	Arthur Penny, 75 State St.	Howard Sprague, 16 Howard St.	Balds Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 127	Kenosha, Wis.	Ray Thornton, 452 Florence St.	Ray Thornton, 452 Florence St.	Danish Bro. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 129	Elyria, Ohio	Fred Brown, P. O. Box 335	Raymond K. Simms, P. O. Box 335	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(i) 130	New Orleans, La.	T. E. Todd, 813 Carondelet St.	H. M. Muller, 810 Henry Clay Ave.	822 Union St.; Every Fri.
(m) 131	Kalamazoo, Mich.	O. Brown, 201 N. West St.	P. G. Pountain, 2038 Burdick St.	Metal Trades Hall; Mon.
(i) 133	Midletown, N. Y.	J. Heine, 38 Walkhill Ave.	T. E. Hodge, 10 Watkins Ave.	Gunther Bldg.; 1st Thurs.
(i) 134	Chicago, Ill.	Robt. Brooks, 1507 Ogden Ave.	Syl. Williams, 1507 Ogden Ave.	Union Park Temple; Every Thurs.
(m) 135	La Crosse, Wis.	M. C. Dokken, 230 Liberty St.	Theo. Strauss, 525 N. 9th St.	127 Jay St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 136	Birmingham, Ala.	A. H. Vickers, 2015 Ave. "H"	C. M. Baker, 2212 Busley Ave.	United Temple; Friday.
(m) 137	Albany, N. Y.	Leon Ireland, 608 3rd St.	Frank Hafferty, 251 Morton Ave.	130 Madison Ave.; 3d Tues.
(m) 139	Elmira, N. Y.	Irving E. Jensen, 370 W. Water	Emil Moderhak, 369 W. 5th St.	Painters Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 140	Schenectady, N. Y.	H. A. Boink, 620 Smith St.	Chas. Dickson, R. F. D. No. 7	258 State St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i) 141	Wheeling, W. Va.	A. H. Sarver, 132 18th St.	E. Hagen, 648 Market St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(to) 143	Boston, Mass.	John Hession, Room 1109, Tremont Bldg.	Wm. Glacken, Room 1109, Tremont Bldg.	Room 1109 Tremont Bldg.; Fri.
(i) 143	Harrisburg, Pa.	H. J. Hunter, 134 Indiana St.	Ira Davis, 1272 State St.	221 Market St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 146	Decatur, Ill.	Geo. Kossieck, Box 431	Chas. J. Winter, Box 431	Carpenters' Hall, 280 No. Water St.; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(rr) 148	Washington, D. C.	E. H. Pickel, 408 1st St., S. E.	G. W. Bergling, 414 10th St. S. E.	14 10th St. S. E.; 4th Fri.
(i) 150	Waukegan, Ill.	F. Wilcox, 49 Deepath Ave., Lake Forest, Ill.	W. F. Vetter, 401 McDaniel Ave., Highland Park, Ill.	218 Wash. St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i) 151	San Francisco, Calif.	J. Hansen, 24 Ramsel St.	Geo. Flatley, 112 Valencia St.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Thurs.
(rr) 152	Deer Lodge, Mont.	J. V. Steinberger, Box 522	John Ward, Box 715	I. O. O. F. Hall; Fri.
(i) 153	South Bend, Ind.	Roy Shoemaker, Box 134	Otto Dietl, Box 134	124 1/2 No. Main St.; Every Thurs.
(i) 154	Davenport, Ia.	Wm. Thompson, 621 E. 12th St.	R. C. Hemphill, 3125 Brady St.	Odd Fellows' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i) 155	Okl. City, Okla.	T. Dare	R. B. Million, 21 W. 8th St.	Carpenters' Hall; Tues.
(i) 156	Fort Worth, Texas	J. C. Estill, Box 251	Chas. Funkhouser, Box 251	Musicians' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 158	Green Bay, Wis.	H. A. Meetz, 914 Crooks St.	Jas. Gerhard, 1268 Crooks St.	213 N. Wash.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 159	Madison, Wis.	W. C. Fleiman, 113 So. Carroll St.	Wm. Hogan, R. F. D. No. 7, College Hills, Madison, Wis.	Madison Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 161	Greenfield, Mass.	Jos. Swatora, 79 3rd St., Turner Falls, Mass.	Maurice D. Roscoe, So. Deerfield, Mass.	Labor Hall; 1st Thurs.
(rr) 162	Kansas City, Mo.	H. W. Eaton, 1212 Broadway	Arthur T'pton, 4314 Westport Ave., Kansas City, Kans.	Carmens' Hall; 2nd, 4th Mon.
(m) 163	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Harold V. Deubler, 35 So. Bennett St., Kingston, Pa.	Brice McMillan, 88 S. Bennett St., Kingston, P. O. Dorancton, Pa.	24 Simon Long Bldg.; Every Thurs.
(i) 164	Jersey City, N. J.	Frank X. Belanger, 1809 Summit Ave.	Maxwell Buhlitz, 1446 Smith Ave., N. Bergen, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.; Fri.
(i) 166	Lincoln, Nebr.	B. L. Rigger, Labor Temple	J. P. Evans, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(b) 169	Fresno, Calif.	Walter Egli, 1007 So. 9th St.	M. C. Derr, 902 R St.	1917 Tuolumne; 2d Tues.
(m) 172	Newark, Ohio	T. E. Bodie, 173 No. 10th St.	S. C. Alsdorf, 115 Ash St.	Trade Labor Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m) 173	Ottumwa, Ia.	J. E. Cherry, 418 So. Schuyler	L. C. Stiles, Box 158	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 175	Chattanooga, Tenn.	J. C. Fournier, 411 Lansing St.	W. M. Williams, 308 E. 4th St.	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 176	Joliet, Ill.	R. V. Allen, 716 S. Ottawa St.	R. G. Worley, 104 Cagwin Ave.	Schoettes Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(b) 177	Jacksonville, Fla.	A. Wilson, 518 N. Stockton St.	E. C. Valentine, 716 Main St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mondays.
(l) 178	Canton, Ohio	J. Swarts, 1116 Auburn Pl.	Jas. Strow, 1725 14th St., S. W.	Mouse Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 179	Norristown, Pa.	Wm. Fritz, 731 W. Lafayette St.	L. E. Whitman, 702 Stanbridge	Norristown Cooperative Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 180	Vallejo, Calif.	W. A. Durnall, Box 251	A. Low, Box 251	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Wed.
(l) 181	Utica, N. Y.	Wesley Walsh, 7 Frederick St.	Frank A. Snyder, 51 Herkimer Rd.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(bo) 182	Chicago, Ill.	A. J. Cullen, 2816 Hillcock Ave.	Geo. McLaughlin, 4129 N. Hermitage Ave.	19 W. Adams St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l) 183	Lexington, Ky.	J. J. Sweeney, 517 Maryland Ave.	L. D. Kitchen, 367 Rose St.	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 184	Galesburg, Ill.	Ray Richardson, 189 N. Henderson St.	W. A. Wood, 524 Jefferson St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 185	Helena, Mont.	Frank Lawrence, Box 32	W. S. McCann, Box 267	Fraternat Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 186	Gary, Ind.	P. E. Thompson, 70 Cherry Ave.	W. M. Tucker, P. O. Box 32	K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 187	Oshkosh, Wis.	T. A. Corby, S. W. cor. King and Fishburne Sts.	E. B. Nichol, 127 Central Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 188	Charleston, S. C.	O. Almvig, Labor Temple	W. F. Schulken, 43 Bull St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 191	Everett, Wash.	Jas. Trahnor, 51 Downes Ave.	J. M. Gibbs, 3119 Oakes Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(l) 192	Pawtucket, R. I.	W. L. Hinkle, 120 So. Glenwood Ave.	Andrew Thompson, 38 South St.	21 N. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 193	Springfield, Ill.	L. T. Rogers, Box 740	F. C. Huse, 625 W. Herndon St.	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(l) 194	Shreveport, La.	Jos. B. Velt, 479 14th Ave.	H. C. Rogers, Box 740	Majestic Bldg.; Mon. Night.
(bo) 195	Milwaukee, Wis.	S. Sassall, 787 N. 1st St.	Louis Brandes, 37 26th St.	399 4th St.; 2d Wed., 8 p. m.
(l) 196	Rockford, Ill.	Maurice Kalohar, 1521 S. Main	Henry Fortune, 916 Elm St.	Machinists Bldg.; Every Fri.
(m) 197	Bloomington, Ill.	Frank Jameson, 109 E. Ave. W.	L. E. Reed, 620 S. Clinton	298 W. Front St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 199	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Wm. Cassidy, Davidson Bldg.	J. H. Jamison, 109 F. Ave. W.	Cor. Market and 1st Ave.; Mon.
(m) 200	Anacosta, Mont.	Clyde Webster, 219 E. 2d St.	Ed. A. Mayer, 310 Birch St.	I. O. O. F. Hall; Every Fri.
(m) 201	Connersville, Ind.	Wm. C. Crane, 57 Mt. Vernon St., Braintree, Mass.	Leo Howard, 226 E. 4th St.	Electrical Workers' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(c) 202	Boston, Mass.	A. N. Murdock, 3421 Francis St.	John T. Danahy, 119 Evans St., Dorchester, Mass.	Ancient Landmark Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr) 205	Omaha, Nebr.	J. W. Hinton, 104 Gibson Pl.	Frank Speed, 2761 Burt St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 206	Stockton, Calif.	P. Warner, P. O. Box 141	E. Wideman, 537 S. Park Ave.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 209	Logansport, Ind.	P. C. Lamborn, 605 Wheatland Ave.	Frank Kline, P. O. Box 686	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(l) 210	Atlantic City, N. J.	Chas. Swapp, Clayton Cottage, 116 N. South Carolina Ave.	H. Whipple, 821 W. Melbourne Ave.	Trades Assembly Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(l) 211	Atlantic City, N. J.	W. A. Morley, 1620 Atlantic Ave.	D. C. Bach, Apt. 12, Majestic Apts., 147 St. James Place.	1620 Atlantic Ave.; Tues.
(l) 212	Cincinnati, Ohio	W. B. Slater, 2540 Liddell St.	J. P. Scott, 1020 Arctic Ave.	1620 Atlantic Ave.; Mon.
(to) 213	Vancouver, B. C.	D. S. Pallen, 1811 Trafalgar St.	Arthur Liebenrood, 1519 Dana Ave.	12th and Walnut; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr) 214	Chicago, Ill.	J. A. Wright, 3251 W. Madison	E. H. Morrison, 148 Cordova St.	148 Cordova St. W.; Mon.
(l) 215	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Clarence Fay, 16 Lagrange Ave., Arlington, N. Y.	J. A. Cruise, 642 N. Troy St.	4122 West Lake St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 217	Trenton, N. J.	J. J. Hines, 24 Southard St.	Chas. Smith, 74 Delafield St.	Bricklayers' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 218	Sharon, Pa.	A. Billiz, 520 Bell Ave.	Jos. A. Wohlwend, 233 Academy	Ribsam Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 219	Ottawa, Ill.	Joe Malshofer, 9211 W. Jackson St.	Geo. Keatley, 475 Harrison St.	Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l) 220	Akron, Ohio	R. C. Betteridge, 265 West North St.	Walter C. Lindemann, 228½ W. Madison St.	Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l) 221	Beaumont, Tex.	F. H. Lindsey, Box 524	Geo. Embrey, 684 Marview Ave.	5 E. Buchtel Ave.; Every Mon.
(l) 223	Brockton, Mass.	R. L. Windsor, 192 Warren Ave.	A. B. Spencer, River Road, W. Bridgewater, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Sat. Rm. 26, 126 Main; Every Wed.
(l) 224	New Bedford, Mass.	Geo. Sanderson, 683 Brock Ave.	J. H. Griffin, 69 Morgan St., Fairhaven, Mass.	Theatre Bldg.; Mon.
(m) 225	Norwich, Conn.	Ed. Shannon, 69 Boswell Ave.	H. H. Bernier, 220 Franklin St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon., N. London; 3d, Mon., Norwich.
(l) 226	Topeka, Kans.	O. J. Maunsell, 222 E. Euclid Ave.	J. L. Lewis, 1715 Park Ave.	418 Kansas Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 227	Sapulpa, Okla.	Wm. Rogers, P. O. Box 981	H. E. Broome, Box 56	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Sun.
(m) 228	York, Pa.	H. W. Deardorff, 226 So. Richmond Ave.	Geo. Small, 523 Prospect St.	York Labor Temple; 3d Thurs.
(m) 230	Victoria, B. C.	F. Shapland, 38 Willington Ave.	W. Reid, 2736 Asquith St.	Labor Hall; Every Mon.
(l) 231	St. Louis, Mo.	S. J. Lanning, Box 557	C. B. Price, 2211 So. Cypress St.	5th and Nebraska; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 232	Kaukauna, Wis.	Wm. Reardon, 140 E. Tobacco St.	Nick Mertes, Whitney St., Kaukauna, Wis.	S. Corcoran Hall; 1st 3d Tues.
(l) 233	Newark, N. J.	Geo. Lucas, 618 S. 5th St.	H. W. Herriger, 516 Springfield Ave.	262 Wash. St.; Wed.
(m) 234	Braintree, Minn.	Arthur Nixon, 173 Shores St.	E. L. Dahl, 302 1st Ave.	Trades and Labor Hall; 1st Tues.
(l) 235	Taunton, Mass.	Elmer C. Cate, 1010 N. Bloomington St.	F. B. Campbell, 122 Vinthrop St.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(l) 236	Streator, Ill.	A. C. Vair, Box 325, La Salle, N. Y.	Ed Soens, 314 W. Grant St.	306 E. Main St.; Alternate Wed.
(l) 237	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	A. D. Harrison, 624 Haywood Rd., W.	C. A. Weber, 729 Willow Ave.	Orioles' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l) 238	Asheville, N. C.	Send all mail to Pres. F. B. Long, 314 Edwin St.	E. B. Murdock, Box 24, W.	Teagues Drug Store; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 239	Williamsport, Pa.	Chas. G. Fridman, 123 W. Front	I. L. Gottschall, 401 Park Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Wed.
(m) 240	Muscantine, Iowa	H. B. Lockwood, 302 Hancock St.	Max Oldenburg, 118 W. 8th St.	Labor Assembly Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(l) 241	Ithaca, N. Y.	L. L. McWatty, 127 Abercorn	L. J. Culligan, 313 Washington	Macabees Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(l) 243	Savannah, Ga.	William Barger, 561 Norwood Ave.	R. Fowler, 127 Abercorn	DeKalb Hall; Fri.
(i) 245	Toledo, Ohio	E. V. Anderson, P. O. Box 700	Oliver Myers, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(m) 246	Steubenville, Ohio	Herbert M. Merrill, 228 Liberty	J. M. Wines, Box 700	Over Georges Restaurant; Mon.
(s) 247-b	Schenectady, N. Y.	S. C. Swisher, 359 No. 13th St.	Jas. Cameron, 213 4th St., Scotia, N. Y.	258 State St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l) 250	San Jose, Calif.	Clifford Wood, 1103 E. Washington St.	S. C. Swisher, 359 No. 13th St.	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(l) 252	Ann Arbor, Mich.	L. J. Helm, 4348 Delor St.	Ed. Hines 1211 White St.	Labor Temple; Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr) 253	St. Louis, Mo.	M. T. Northrup, 6 Forest Rd.	Edward P. Carr, 3112S Morganford Rd.	Rock Springs Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 254	Schenectady, N. Y.	S. J. Talaska, 2809 W. Sanborn Ave.	J. J. Callahan, 720 Hattie St.	258 State St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 255	Ashtand, Wis.	Henry Frye, 21 East St.	C. F. Manley, 217 East 2d St.	Eagles' Hall; 2d Wed.
(m) 256	Fitchburg, Mass.	Wilfred Wilde, 37 Broadway, Pawtucket.	John P. Burns, 50 Goodrich St.	C. L. U. Hall, 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 258	Providence, R. I.		Walter Barrows, 79 George St., Pawtucket, R. I.	Labor Temple, 70 East Ave., Pawtucket R. I.; 1st, 3d Fri.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(l) 259	Salem, Mass.	P. J. Dean, Box 251	Boy Canney, Box 251	53 Washington St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr) 260	Baltimore, Md.		Irwin D. Hiestand, 506 Oakland Ave.	Cockeys Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 262	Plainfield, N. J.	Frank Pope, 73 Grandview Ave.	Russell Hann, 113 Johnston Ave.	Building Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l) 263	Dubuque, Iowa	Geo. Meyers, 520 Wilbur St.	William Koch, 2740 Elm St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 265	Lindholm, Neb.	R. H. Cruse, 2314 Randolph St.	Oscar Schon, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(c) 266	Sedalia, Mo.	Harry Hinch, 1301 S. Ohio St.	C. B. Carpenter, 710 E. 4th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(c) 267	Schenectady, N. Y.	A. V. Gould, 521 Chrysler Ave.	J. W. Cain, Route No. 6	258 State St.; Last Sat.
(m) 268	Newport, B. I.	H. F. Buzby, 98 Warner St.	C. C. Gurnett, 70 3d St.	Music Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(l) 269	Trenton, N. J.	Rupert Jahn, 121 Park Lane	Jos. Powers, 112 So. Broad St.	Electricians' Hall; Every Mon.
(m) 271	Wichita, Kans.	B. T. Wilson, 339 N. Lawrence Ave.	W. C. Cullis, Box 403	119 S. Lawrence Ave.; Every Mon.
(m) 273	Clinton, Iowa	Fay R. George, 209 Elm St.	E. N. Hicks, 818 S. 3rd St.	Tri City Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l) 275	Muskegon, Mich.	W. E. Gerst, 45 Jackson St.	H. Damming, 43 Jiroch St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l) 276	Superior, Wis.	H. E. Tilton, 1220 Tower Ave.	C. O. Boswell, 2421 John Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 277	Wheeling, W. Va.	H. Duckworth, Bridgeport, Ohio	E. Vermilion, 1025 Chapin St.	1506 Market St.; Every Thurs.
(m) 281	Anderson, Ind.	Loren Read, 322 Milton St.	Ed. Thompson, 1916 Jefferson St.	Red Metal Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed.
(m) 282	Chicago, Ill.	John McGeever, 5145 S. May St.	Robert Ryan, 5746 S. Peoria St.	5445 S. Ashland Ave.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 285	Peru, Ind.	Riley Quince, 423 W. 2d St.	Fred Barth, 102 E. River	Labor Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 286	New Albany, Ind.	Fred Heartel, Glenwood Pl.	Francis H. Welch, 2019 Elm St.	Old Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr) 287	Ogden, Utah	Ed. Smith, 2647 Monroe Ave.		Eagles' Hall; 1st Wed.
(m) 288	Waterloo, Iowa	W. H. Mevis, 1203 Randolph St.	W. H. Webb, 314 Oak Ave.	Eagles' Hall; Every Thurs.
(m) 290	Bartlesville, Okla.	Fred A. Smith, 215 Dewey Ave.	W. H. Province, 910 Shawnee Ave.	Room 36, over Bartlesville Decorating Co.; 1st and 3d Mon.
(m) 291	Boise, Idaho	C. E. Gardner, Box 525	R. F. Murphy, Box 525	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l) 292	Minneapolis, Minn.	S. S. Erickson, 225 So. 5th St.	G. W. Alexander, 225 S. 5th St.	225 So. 5th St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 294	Hibbing, Minn.	L. H. Mahood, Box 707	L. H. Mahood, Box 707	Public Library; 2d, 4th Tues.
(l) 295	Little Rock, Ark.	A. Wright, 5 Arcade Bldg.	J. C. Farr, 100 W. 15th St.	Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 296	Rocky Hill, N. H.	John Hildard, 119 Manning	Ors. K. Smith, 1059 Main St.	P. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 298	Michigan City, Ind.	R. P. Benson, 601 Pine St.	W. S. Young, 1302 Kentucky St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(l) 300	Auburn, N. Y.	Jay Andrews, 10 Holley St.	A. Dickens, 50 Aspen St.	Mantel Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 301	Texarkana, Texas		T. A. Collins, 2209 Pecan St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 302	Marine, Calif.	G. H. Armstrong, Box 574	C. J. Campbell, 707 Los Juntas	Moose Hall; Sat.
(m) 303	St. Catharines, Ont., Can.		Thos. Dealy, 108 York St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 304	Greenville, Texas	F. W. Anderson, Box 45	E. R. Bradley, 3406 Eutopia St.	City Work Shop; 1st, 3d Wed
(l) 305	Fort Wayne, Ind.	G. W. Long, 1018 Barr St.	M. Braun, 1525 Taylor St.	Federation Hall; Every Wed.
(m) 307	Cumberland, Md.	Harry C. Smith, 221 Columbia St.	John E. Realey, E. F. D. No. 1	Alleghany Trades Hall; Thurs.
(l) 308	St. Petersburg, Fla.	C. Hudson, 904 Woods St.	Clifton L. Hinson, 2040 2nd Ave. So.	L. O. O. M. Hall; Thurs.
(m) 309	E. St. Louis, Ill.	C. A. Ripley, 629 No. 23th St.	B. S. Reid, Room 213, Arcade	357 Collinsville Ave.; Every Thurs.
(m) 310	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	F. L. Purdy, 3754 Inverness St.	F. G. Hearst, 3043 W. 43rd Ave.	Labor Temple; Mon.
(rr) 312	Spencer, N. C.	A. T. Sweet, Box 350	B. B. Everhart, 1618 N. Main St.	Woodman Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 313	Wilmington, Del.	G. L. Brown, 614 Pine St.	G. L. Brown, 614 Pine St.	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(m) 316	Ogden, Utah	Geo. Ball, Box 44	F. W. Barrie, Box 44	Old Eagles' Hall; Every Tues.
(l) 317	Huntington, W. Va.	E. Miller, 1901 8th Ave.	G. L. Hawes, 240 8th Ave.	Homrichs Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr) 318	Knoxville, Tenn.	B. R. Acuff, Fountain City, Tenn.	E. H. Turner, 305 Caldwell Ave.	319½ Gay St.; 4th Tues.
(m) 320	Manitowish, Wis.	C. L. Anderson, 705 State St.	Edw. Krainik, 1210 Huron St.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 321	LaSalle, Ill.	Edw. Blaine	Earl Gapen, 655 Marquette St.	Post Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 322	Casper, Wyo.	Fred J. Carr, 1130 So. Spruce St.	Ira A. Brannan, Box 55	Labor Temple; Tues.
(m) 323	W. P. Beach, Fla.	A. B. McCormick	Stephen L. Harmon, 135 Okeechabee Rd.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Fri.
(m) 325	Binghamton, N. Y.	Jas. Hastings, 35 Mitchell Ave.	Edw. B. Lee, Box 25, Johnson City, N. Y.	77 State St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 326	Lawrence, Mass.	Jos. Hutton, 42 Forest St.	E. A. McComiskey, 317 Lawrence St.	Spanish American Hall; 2d Fri.
(m) 327	Pensacola, Fla.	S. Waterman, 38 East 4th St.	J. W. Hendrix, 1400 E. De Soto	
(m) 328	Oswego, N. Y.	C. E. Hirsch, Box 740	Frank W. Gallagher, 79 E. 8th	Labor Hall, W. 1st St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 329	Shreveport, La.	J. B. Sanders, 209 A St.	L. L. Carroll, Box 740	Majestic Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 330	Lawton, Okla.	Frank Schelliey, 767 Morris St.	R. F. Hayter, 609 Dearborn St.	Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; Tues.
(l) 332	San Jose, Calif.	G. A. Morrison, 317 Deerling Ave.	Edw. A. Stock, 528 S. 2d St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(l) 333	Portland, Me.		M. E. Crossman, 85 Market St., Suite 33.	Pythian Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 334	Pittsburg, Kans.	O. D. Black, Pole Apts.	Glen De Armond, 120 W. 11th St.	Labor Temple; Thurs.
(m) 335	Springfield, Mo.	F. S. Lelidy, 401 E. Commercial	F. S. Lelidy, 401 E. Commercial	Service Elect. Co.; Last Sat.
(m) 336	Manhattan, Kans.	John B. Lund, 1414 Fairchild Ave.	C. B. Custer, 1528 Poyntz Ave.	
(rr) 337	Parsons, Kans.	E. G. McGinnis, 1910 Stevens Ave.	G. A. Fitchner, Box 532	1816½ Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 338	Deulson, Texas	Jerry Gleason, 521½ W. Gandy St.	B. W. Baldwin, 309 W. Woodard St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 339	Ft. Wm., Ont., Can.	Wm. Huarlson, 223 Noral St., S.	C. Doughty, 137 W. Francis St.	Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(l) 340	Sacramento, Calif.	C. E. Turner, 7008 H St.	E. R. Morwin, 2615 Donner Way.	Labor Temple; Mon.
(m) 341	Livingston, Mont.	H. A. Bishop, Box 491	E. Hansen, Box 491	Masonic Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 343	Taft, Calif.	George Hamilton, Box 573	H. H. Rodgers, Box 573	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(c) 344	Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.		S. Massey, Box 457	Carpenters' Hall; 2d Fri.
(m) 345	Mobile, Ala.	A. D. Denny, 406 No. Claiborne St.	C. H. Lindsey, Dauphin & Alexandria Sts.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 346	Fort Smith, Ark.	Ralph Vick, 2210 No. K St.	Joseph M. Bumbacher, 1022 So. 17th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l) 347	Des Moines, Ia.	W. R. Burrows, Labor Temple	G. Hobbs, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(m) 348	Calgary, Alta., Can.	W. Schopp, 926 5th Ave., N. E.	A. J. Jorgensen, 714 8th Ave. W.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(l) 349	Miami, Fla.	H. W. Ferguson, 135 W. Flagler St.	Geo. D. Bowes, Box 715	Carpenter's Hall; Every Wed.
(m) 350	Hannibal, Mo.	M. E. Crum, 2121 Hope Ave.	Harry Baldwin, Route No. 1	Trades Labor Hall; 1st Tues.
(m) 352	Lansing, Mich.	Vick Lake, 616 River St.	Earl D. Crandall, 210 Ferguson St.	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 353	Toronto, Ont., C.	Jas. Naughton, 178 Brunswick Ave.	P. Ellsworth, 122 Galt Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(lw) 354	Salt Lake City, Utah	Geo. Haglund, Box 213	W. J. Giles, Box 213	Labor Temple; Wed.
(m) 358	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Willard Warner, 336 Barclay St.	Victor Larsen, 441 Compton Ave.	Washington Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 361	Tonopah, Nev.	R. Robb, Box 446	L. S. Peck, Box 635	Musical Hall; 1st Tues.
(l) 364	Rockford, Ill.	C. W. Lippitt, 1608 Huffman St.	C. E. Ingerson, 203 N. Winnebago St.	402½ E. State St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 367	Easton, Pa.	J. E. Hurlbert, 612 Belmont St.	H. J. Stever, 143 Ferry St.	433 Northampton St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 368	Indianapolis, Ind.	J. F. Scanlon, 1715 W. Market	Wallace Simmons, 233 N. Pine	Labor Temple; Fri.
(l) 369	Louisville, Ky.	H. M. Rowlett, 1407 Catalpa St.	E. L. Baxter, 306 West Jefferson	Moose Home; 2d & 4th Mon.



L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m) 371	Monessen, Pa. ....	B. C. Enlow, Bellevorn, Pa.	B. C. Enlow, Bellevorn, Pa.	3d and Crest Ave., Charleroi, Pa.; 1st Tues.
(m) 372	Boone, Iowa .....	Milo Higgins, 1504½ Story St.	Geo. Smith, 611 W. 5th St.	Elect. Wkrs. Hall, Wed.
(m) 374	Augusta, Me. ....	Herbert Dowe, 4 Page St.	Herman Meigs, 65 School St.	Graud Army Hall; 2d Tues.
(m) 375	Allentown, Pa. ....	H. Ellis, 402 N. 7th St.	Howard Ellis, 402 N. 7th St.	105 Hamilton St.; Every Tues.
(m) 376	Princeton, Ind. ....	K. W. Montgomery, 327 W. State St.	D. M. Stormont, 504 S. Hart St.	Modern Woodmen Hall; 1st Tues.
(m) 377	Lynn, Mass. ....	E. L. Forrest, No. 1 Rhoades Ave.	F. A. Williamson, 37 Beacon Hill Ave.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(f) 381	Chicago, Ill. ....	Jas. McKinstry, 210 N. Leaning-tun Ave.	Harry Clauss, 1048 Morse Ave.	165 N. LaSalle St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 382	Columbia, S. C. ....	L. A. Smith, 1337 Assembly St.	R. H. Worrell, 1337 Assembly St.	1615 Main St.; Tues.
(m) 383	Gillespie, Ill. ....	H. B. Heeren, Gillespie, Ill.	C. E. Edwards, 402 E. Main St., Staunton, Ill.	Cooperative Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 384	Muskogee, Okla. ....	H. H. Shell, 309 No. 5th St.	A. J. Thomas, Box 954.	301 Railway Exchange Bldg.; Every Fri.
(rr) 385	Marshall, Texas ....	N. O. Nowlin.	N. O. Nowlin, No. Franklin St.	K. of P. Hall; 2d, 3d Fri.
(m) 388	Palestine, Texas ....	G. C. Fairfield, 1001 E. Lacy St.	G. C. Fairfield, 1001 E. Lacy St.	Trades Council Hall; 2nd, 4th Mon.
(m) 389	Glenn Falls, N. Y. ....	Raymond Abeel, 12 Jay St.	B. J. Gardephe, 122 Warren St.	Trades Assembly Hall; 2d Friday.
(m) 390	Port Arthur, Texas. ....	R. G. Gallagher, 1701 7th St.	Geo. T. Dunaway, 932 DeQueen Blvd.	Fulles Cafe; 1st, 2d Wed.
(i) 391	Ardmore, Okla. ....	T. Walcott, 724 4th Ave., S. E.	M. A. Graham, 518 N. Work St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 392	Troy, N. Y. ....	W. A. Ryan, 59 Congress St.	I. S. Scott, Young Bldg., State	City Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(i) 393	Harve, Mont. ....	Bryan A. Barickman, Box 479.	Bryan A. Barickman, Box 479.	Harve Hotel; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i) 394	Auburn, N. Y. ....	Geo. Greule, 233 Janet St.	Geo. Greule, 233 Janet St.	Mantel's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(cs) 396	Boston, Mass. ....	Arthur Myshall, 296 River St. Waltham, Mass.	Walter Aylward, 18 Ticknor St., So. Boston, Mass.	Well's Memorial Hall, 987 Wash.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 397	Balboa, C. Z. Pan. ....	R. C. Hoagland, Box 243.	G. Edgar Murphy, P. O. Box 281.	Balboa Lodge Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(i) 398	Lexington, Ky. ....	Chas. Feltzinger, 97 S. Main St.	W. S. Weaver, 442 Chair Ave.	B. G. Fed. of Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 400	Ashbury Park, N. J. ....	Chas. Feltzinger, 97 S. Main St.	David O'Reilly, 129 Abbott Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.	Winckler Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 401	Reno, Nevada ....	Herbert Bennett, Box 497, Harrison, N. Y.	Geo. I. James, 212 N. Virginia.	Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(i) 402	Greenwich, Conn. ....	Herbert Bennett, Box 497, Harrison, N. Y.	W. D. Peck, 11 Lawrence St.	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d Fri.
(rr) 403	Portsmouth, Ohio ....	O. H. Kinder, 1516 10th St.	N. L. Boren, 1914 7th St.	Red Men's Hall; Thurs.
(i) 405	Cedar Rapids, Ia. ....	T. D. Phelps, 334 So. 11th St. West.	W. H. Jennings, 1521 E Avenue East.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 406	Okmulgee, Okla. ....	J. R. Weiser, care of L. & H. Elev. Co.	Stanley Divers, 115 No. Taft St.	Eagles' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 408	Missoula, Mont. ....	B. A. Vickrey, 236 Wash. St.	J. H. Heydorf, 701 S. 2d St. W.	E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 411	Warren, Ohio ....	W. P. Barto, 1419 Trumbler Ave.	Leslie McLean, 303 3rd St., Niles, O.	Union Savings Trust Bldg.; 1st & 3d Wed.
(i) 413	Santa Barbara, Calif. ....	Fred R. Hoyt, 1318 Morrison Ave.	Don Humphreus, Box 415.	613½ State St.; Mon.
(rr) 414	Macou, Ga. ....	M. L. Ryan, 1118 Ash St.	J. F. McFarland, 786 Holt Ave.	509 Mulberry St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 415	Cheyenne, Wyo. ....	H. D. Mitchell, Box 423.	C. C. Stocker, 1918 Pioneer Ave.	Moulton Electric Co., 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 416	Bozeman, Mont. ....	H. Dale Cline, Box 515.	H. Dale Cline, Box 515.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 417	Coffeyville, Kans. ....	O. Hall, 501 W. 1st St.	A. J. Koehne, 910 W. 10th St.	K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 418	Pasadena, Calif. ....	J. A. Barbieri, 1450 Locust St.	W. R. Boyles, 1611 Paloma St.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(m) 420	Keokuk, Ia. ....	E. H. Rockefeller, 1618 Carroll	E. H. Rockefeller, 1618 Carroll	519 Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 422	New Phila., Ohio. ....	Carl Rippel, 248 E. Bay St.	J. D. Crissel, 326 No. 7th St.	326 No. 7th St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 423	Moberly, Mo. ....	Geo. Evans, 529 Barrow St.	R. E. Love, 416 Roberts St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr) 424	Decatur, Ill. ....	James Quinn, 2129 E. Prairie St.	S. E. Wolf, 535 E. Olive St.	1164 E. Eldorado St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 426	Sioux Falls, S. D. ....	L. Keeter, 1200 E. 9th St.	A. H. Baumgartner, 1409 S. Dakota Ave.	Egan Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 427	Springfield, Ill. ....	A. F. Hughes, 2305 So. 15th St.	Fred Voile, 1017 No. 2nd St.	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 428	Bakersfield, Calif. ....	E. J. Sartley, Box 238.	W. L. Maybe, Box 238.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(m) 429	Nashville, Tenn. ....	F. E. Wheeler, 75 Carroll St.	F. E. Wheeler, 75 Carroll St.	212½ 8th Ave., N.; Wed.
(i) 430	Racine, Wis. ....	J. E. Raven, 513 S. 8th St.	Otto Rode, 1819 Albert St.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 431	Mason City, Ia. ....	E. F. Gorman, 221 So. Monroe Ave.	L. R. Batchelor, 924 N. Delaware Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 432	Bucyrus, Ohio ....	Chas. Larcamp, East Charles St.	Frederick Baehr, 1112 E. Warren St.	Trades and Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 434	Douglas, Ariz. ....	J. C. McCunniff, 1021 B. Ave.	J. F. Johnson, Box 221.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 435	Winthrop, Man. Can. ....	A. Mackey, 577 Phiney St.	J. L. McBride, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 436	Watervliet, N. Y. ....	H. Farrar, 127 Northern Blvd., Albany, N. Y.	O. Fausel, 1230 7th Ave.	Maccabee Hall; 3d Sat.
(m) 437	Fall River, Mass. ....	Frank Muller, 101 Adams St.	James Reynolds, 360 Durfee St.	Firemen's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i) 439	Akron, Ohio ....	H. E. Gray, 86 S. 11th St., Kenmore, Ohio.	M. Fruits, 33 S. Maple St.	Central Labor Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 440	Riverside, Calif. ....	V. W. Dundas, 293 Locust St.	J. A. King, 770 W. 13th St.	Mechanics' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 441	Spokane, Wash. ....	Ed. Thomas, Pendleton Hotel.	H. F. Conroy, Opportunity, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall; 4th Sun. and 2d Thurs.
(rr) 442	Sturgeon Falls, Ont., Can. ....	J. T. Kelth, Box 72.	I. H. Gallagher, Box 24.	Orange Hall; 1st & 3d Thurs.
(m) 443	Montgomery, Ala. ....	A. Woodworth, P. O. Box 1082	E. A. Woodworth, P. O. Box 1082	18½ N. Perry St.; Thurs.
(m) 444	Ponca City, Okla. ....	A. F. Dunkin, 117 No. 4th St.	A. F. Dunkin, 117 N. 4th St.	Labor Temple; Tues.
(i) 445	Battle Creek, Mich. ....	F. Jaehne, 420 Maple St.	J. H. Scott, R. F. D. No. 10, Box 51 A.	Brothers Homes; Every Other Fri.
(m) 446	Monroe, La. ....	J. L. Singhal, 112 Jackson St.	J. L. Singhal, 112 Jackson St.	Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 447	Seaside, Ohio ....	Welby Weldman, 1418 Lindsley	Welby Weldman, 1418 Lindsley	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 449	Pocahontas, Idaho. ....	J. H. Guymon, Box 196.	J. H. Guymon, Box 196.	Eagles' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 450	Durham, N. C. ....	J. Carden, Yates Ave.	I. Latta, R. F. D. No. 2.	Labor Hall; Mon.
(m) 452	Gloucester, N. J. ....	Wm. C. Storm, 1171 Morton St., Camden, N. J.	Thos. B. Dunley, 250 Woodlawn Ave., Collingswood, N. J.	Italian Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 454	Bluefield, W. Va. ....	M. B. Parks, P. O. Box 793.	A. R. Woltz, 67 Rogers St.	Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 456	New Brunswick, N. J. ....	W. J. Murray, 316 Woodbridge Ave., Highland Park.	Julius Kampf, 86 Ray St.	340 George St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i) 457	Altoona, Pa. ....	H. I. Linderliver, Box 457.	J. C. Hoover, Box 457.	B. of B. T. Home; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 458	Aberdeen, Wash. ....	H. A. Trager, Box 91.	R. C. Jordan, P. O. Box 91.	Labor Press; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 460	Chickasha, Okla. ....	W. O. Pitchford, care Phillip Electric Co.	B. S. Hakema, 513 Illinois Ave.	Union Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i) 461	Aurora, Ill. ....	Ed. Bach, 59 So. Broadway.	J. L. Quirin, 364 Talma St.	Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Wed.
(rr) 462	Waycross, Ga. ....	J. W. Yerkes, 129 Albany Ave.	T. W. Yerkes, Box 420.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr) 463	Springfield, Mo. ....	A. Jertburg, 760 W. Scott.	J. W. Dieterman, 835 S. Missouri Ave.	Harmony Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 465	San Diego, Calif. ....	Howard Leggett, 3501 Herman Ave.	Robert Bennett, Box 118.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i) 466	Charleston, W. Va. ....	C. T. Haggerty, 1402 Wash. St.	B. Morgan, 405 Ohio Ave.	Masonic Temple; Fri.
(m) 467	Miami, Ariz. ....	A. V. O'Leary, Box 581.	V. M. Long, Box 581.	Cooks and Waiters Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr) 468	Van Nest, N. Y. ....	A. W. Stevenson, 776 Melrose Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	Edw. Stern, 2436 Lyvere St., Westchester, N. Y.	412 E. 158th St., Bronx, N. Y. C.; 2nd, 4th Thurs.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(l) 470	Haverhill, Mass.	Irwin Moore, 450 Main St.	John W. Perry, 33 Pleasant St., Bradford, Mass.	Academy of Music Bldg.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 471	Millinocket, Me.	Jos. Nickless, Box 6	A. W. Boynton, Box 6	Rush Block; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr) 473	Terre Haute, Ind.	A. W. Norwood, 2617 Fenwood Ave.	W. O. Partridge, 2621 Fenwood Ave.	K. of P. Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 474	Memphis, Tenn.	A. R. McGoldrick, Box 274	Polk Byrd, 1141 Sledge Ave.	Italian Hall; Fri.
(m) 476	Saginaw, Mich.	B. W. Allen, 241 Dwight St.	I. McCoy, 634 Bundy	Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 477	San Bernardino, C.	J. Wilson, 737 Cort St.	W. J. Watts, 379 20th St.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(l) 479	Beaumont, Texas	Frank T. Johnson, Box 932	C. A. Weber, Box 932	Carpenters' Hall; Every Tues.
(l) 481	Indianapolis, Ind.	Wm. Nolting, 41 W. Pearl St.	Jack Connors, 41 W. Pearl St.	41 West Pearl St.; Wed.
(m) 482	Eureka, Calif.	L. E. Starkey, 806 E. St.	Henry J. Tornwall, Box 688	Labor Hall; Tues.
(l) 483	Tacoma, Wash.	C. L. Thompson, 823 "A" St.	H. E. Durant, 5908 So Park Ave.	1117 1/2 Tacoma Ave.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 485	Rock Island, Ill.	M. G. Welch, R. R. No. 1, Box 88	Lloyd Leeven, 2531 8th Ave.	Industrial Home Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 487	Hannibal, Mo.	W. T. McCarty, 313 Bird St.	Chas. Fagerstrom, 201 S. 8th	Trades & Labor Assembly Hall; 2d Fri.
(m) 488	Bridgeport, Conn.	Jas. Monement, 483 John St.	Chas. Kelly, 350 Conn. Ave.	Plumbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 490	Centralia, Ill.	Golden Freeman, 1028 Dyer St.	Lee Allyn, 538 S. Sycamore St.	Carpenters' Hall; 3d Mon.
(l) 492	Montreal, Que., C.	J. L. Sauve, 1350a St. Lawrence	Chas. Hadgkiss, 458 Ruelle Ave., Verdun.	417 Ontario St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(l) 493	Johnstown, Pa.	Thos. Byers, 339 Walnut St.	Jas. Fetterman, 472 Edith Ave.	Franklin Bldg.; Tues.
(l) 494	Milwaukee, Wis.	E. B. Broettler, 183 Burleigh St.	Chas. Hansen, 802 69th Ave., West Allis, Wis.	Electrical Workers' Hall; Fri.
(l) 500	San Antonio, Texas	C. A. Freeman, 414 Dunning Ave.	T. A. Lancaster, 123 Buford St.	Trades Council Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m) 501	Yonkers, N. Y.	H. W. Berger, 119 S. High St.	Henry Stroth, 15 Fernbrook Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Labor Lyceum; 1st Fri.
(f) 503	Boston, Mass.	Geo. Mooney, 276 Bunker Hill St., Charleston, Mass.	F. J. Cunningham, 100 Roslindale Ave., Roslindale, Mass.	995 Wash. St.; 1st Wed., 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 504	Madenville, Pa.	R. O. Perry, Penn Ave., Kerr- town, Pa.	S. H. Wasson, 563 Green St.	Central Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 506	Chicago Ht's, Ill.	Otto Koehler, 1543 Aberdeen St.	F. E. Martin, 204 W. 14th St.	Moose Hall; 1st Mon.
(m) 508	Savannah, Ga.	H. L. Tolle, 2107 Price St.	J. T. Hill, 548 East Liberty St.	DeKalb Hall; 1st & 3d Fri.
(m) 509	Lockport, N. Y.	I. A. Nerber, 41 Beattie Ave.	Albert Rothmeier, 184 Lock St.	Ave. C; 1st and 3d Thurs.
(l) 510	Galveston, Texas	Frank McKee, 1017 21st St.	J. Simpson, 1501 16th St.	418 Kansas Ave.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr) 511	Topeka, Kans.	Chas. G. Sheetz, 2015 Lincoln St.	G. D. Stitt, 313 Lake St.	25 Adelaide; Every Fri.
(l) 514	Detroit, Mich.	D. O'Connor, 6637 Baldwin Ave.	Wm. Lee, 1123 Warren Ave. W.	Grebble Hall, Hampton, 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 515	Newport News, Va.	W. E. Brinson, 426 Newport News Ave., Hampton, Va.	C. B. Dresser, Willow St., Hamp- ton, Va.	
(m) 517	Astoria, Oreg.	H. W. Dahlgren, 75 W. Exchange	T. H. Larson, 287 38th St.	M. E. B. A. Hall; Wed.
(m) 518	Meridian, Miss.	W. R. McGee, 1101 25th Ave.	W. R. McGee, 1101 25th Ave.	Pythian Castle; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 520	Austin, Texas	W. J. Pike, 1115 W. 5th.	Chas. Spreen, 1509 W. 6th St.	206 W. 7th; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 521	Greely, Colo.	F. Lofgren, Box 1304	Andy Hornmuth, Box 1005	625 8th Ave.; 2d, last Mon.
(m) 522	Lawrence, Mass.	Fred. S. Powers, 133 Bailey St.	James H. Merrick, 400 No. Main, Andover, Mass.	Lincoln Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(l) 526	Watsonville, Calif.	Geo. A. Dethlefsen, 210 E. 5th St.	Geo. A. Dethlefsen, 210 E. 5th	Pajaro Valley Bank Bldg.; Every Fri.
(l) 527	Galveston, Texas	F. L. Wilson	Joe Carlin, 4014 Ave. "L"	309 1/2 Tremont; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 529	Milwaukee, Wis.	Joe Schmmels, 1912 Franklin St.	Jas. Hageman, 619 Linius St.	3d Res. Ave.; 2d Thurs.
(m) 529	Plattsburg, N. Y.	F. E. Rembor, 107 No. 33rd St.	John E. Gates, Box 646	Cooks and Waiters Hall; 1st Wed.
(m) 532	Billings, Mont.		W. H. Koch, 2625 W. 1st St., Duluth, Minn.	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr) 533	Proctor, Minn.		Roy Judd, 1209 No. Rowley St.	Electrical Workers' Hall; Every Fri.
(l) 535	Evansville, Ind.	C. J. Lord, 901 1/2 W. Franklin	T. O'Rourke, 359 Carrie St.	258 State Hall; 1st, 3d Sat.
(l) 536	Schenectady, N. Y.	Jos. Way, 1626 Union St.	F. Dougan, 6 Ford St.	Room 234, Pacific Bldg.; 1st Mon.
(cs) 537	San Francisco, Calif.	D. C. Wallace, 875 Arlington St., Oakland, Calif.		
(l) 538	Danville, Ill.	Ray Miller, 1213 E. Main St.	R. Bleucker, 842 Commercial	Trades and Labor Council; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 539	Port Huron, Mich.	Clarence A. Philipp, 945 Crescent Place	Arthur G. Norquist, 1004 State	Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(l) 540	Canton, Ohio	H. C. Hinds, 2818 9th St., S. W.	J. McMurray, 911 3rd St., S. W.	118 Market Ave., S.; Fri.
(m) 545	Honolulu, Hawaii	E. L. Bellinger, 3710 Park Ave.	W. F. Branco, 1518 Magazie St.	Carpenter Union Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr) 549	Huntington, W. Va.	I. R. Diehl, 2584 1st Ave.	W. O. Bradley, 2124 10th Ave.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(l) 552	Lewistown, Mont.	J. G. Dixon, 706 Idaho St.	J. G. Dixon, 706 Idaho St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(e) 556	Walla Walla, Wash.	A. La Douceur	F. C. Donald, 704 South 2nd St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 557	Minot, N. Dak.	L. J. Raitor, 720 5th St., N. E.	L. J. Raitor, 720 5th St., N. E.	Basement, Sons Norway Hall; 1st Thurs.
(m) 558	Florence, Ala.	T. J. Parnell, 123 Meridian St.	C. E. Anderson, Box 353	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l) 560	Pasadena, Calif.	E. L. Shrader, Labor Temple.	O. M. Green, 439 Vista Ave.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(rr) 561	Montreal, Que., Can.	L. A. McEwan, 1121 B. Wellin- ton St., Verdun, P. Q.	A. L. Taylor, Lorrain Ave., Ot- tawa, P. C.	592 Union Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 563	Marion, Ind.	C. H. Townsend, 452 No. Wash- ington St.	C. H. Townsend, 452 No. Wash- ington St.	Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 564	Richmond, Ind.	Harold Salters, 2116 No. F St.	Walter Jellison, Wash. Theater Flats	T. M. A. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 566	Roanoke, Va.	H. A. Price, E. Radford, Va.	P. E. Moses, P. O. Box 404, Sa- lem, Va.	Labor Hall; Tues.
(l) 567	Portland, Me.	T. J. Hennessey, Federal St.	C. Arthur Smith, 14 Devonshire St., Woodfords, Maine	514 Congress St.; Every Monday.
(f) 568	Montreal, Que., Can.	E. Remillard, 111 Stanley St.	F. Grifford, 417 Ontario St., E.	417 Ont. St., E.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 569	San Diego, Calif.	W. S. Rainey, 2076 3d St.	G. W. Adams, 1027 21st St.	Fraternel Brotherhood Hall; Every Mon.
(m) 570	Tucson, Ariz.	M. C. Helfelman, Zuni Apt. Z. O. E. E. 3rd St.	E. C. Russell, Box 504	Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Sundays.
(m) 571	McGill, Nevada	W. J. Hendry, Box 577	John Phillips, Box 243	Cypress Hall; 4th Mon.
(l) 572	Regina, Sask., Can.	Jas. R. Peacock, 2241 Pasqua	W. J. Willis, 1047 Ritalack St.	Trades Hall, Oiler St.; 3rd Wed.
(m) 574	Bremerton, Wash.	G. L. Clark, 215 2nd St.	J. Van Rossum, 214 9th St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 575	Portsmouth, Ohio	Walt Miller, 937 Front St.	Louis Drennen, 1820 6th St.	Plumbers Hall; Every Fri.
(m) 577	Drumright, Okla.	M. F. Bauman	B. Radon	Ideal Electric Co.; Fri.
(l) 578	Hackensack, N. J.	Geo. Renz, 259 Green Ave., Lyn- hurst, N. J.	F. W. DuBois, 13 6th St., Ridge- field Park, N. J.	Junior Order Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 580	Olympia, Wash.	W. R. Peters, 1610 Bigelow Ave.	W. R. Peters, 1610 Bigelow Ave.	116 E. 4th St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 581	Morristown, N. J.	Thos. R. Pierson, Hanover Ave., Morris Plains.	Garrett Gurnee, 1 MacCulloch Av.	Elks' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 583	El Paso, Texas	W. Stevenson, Labor Temple	L. J. Reynolds, 1126 E. San An- tonio St.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(l) 584	Tulsa, Okla.	S. D. Griffing, 2812 E. 3rd St. Route No. 7	G. D. Gdbois, 316 E. Third St.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Friday.
(l) 585	El Paso, Texas	Chas. Murphy, Box 1316	Claud Blair, Box 1316	Labor Hall; Every Fri.
(m) 587	Pottsville, Pa.	Aug. Schuettler, 603 Boone St.	Iva J. Hassler, 601 N. 7th St.	Centre and Arch St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 588	Lowell, Mass.	Joseph C. Taft, 90 Crawford St.	Adam F. Silk, 53 Blodgett St.	O. O. F. Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 589	Saskatoon, Sask.	C. Wm. S. Fyfe, Box 282	J. Kemp, Box 282	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 590	New London, Conn.	W. E. Dray, 63 Lewis St.	C. Rathum, 32 C'ler St.	Manchist Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 591	Stockton, Calif.	S. S. Rose, 107 W. Poplar	W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter	216 E. Market; Mon.
(f) 592	Kansas City, Mo.	W. A. Mills, Labor Temple	Ed. M. Fredrick, 4319 Bellevue Ave.	Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 593	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Paul C. Kittell, 1 Canadway St.	C. R. Harris, 57 W. 3d St.	W. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m)594	Santa Rosa, Calif.	Walter Stracke, Box 437.	Rex Harris, Box 437.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i)595	Oakland, Calif.	L. E. Pollard, 1635 92nd Ave.	W. P. Bourn, 3645 West St.	1918 Grove St.; Every Wed.
(i)596	Clarksburg, W. Va.	C. H. Baltzley, 602 Moore St.	D. M. Ressler, 99 Denham St.	Robinson Bldg.; Thurs.
(m)599	Iowa City, Ia.	F. E. Vaughn, 1016 Iowa Ave.	G. F. Ramsey, 621 S. Lucas St.	Eagles Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues.
(i)601	Champaign, Ill.	R. E. Kuster, 1211 W. Park St.	J. C. Adams, 1708 Glenn Park	Room 209, Labor Hall; 3d Fri.
		Urbana, Ill.	Drive, Champaign, Ill.	
(m)602	Amarillo, Texas	M. C. Apel, care W. Finkley	W. A. Singleton, care W. Finkley	W. O. W. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
		Electric Co.	Electric Co.	
(m)603	Kittanning, Pa.	A. Dodds, 519 Highland.	E. McCafferty, 538 Fair St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)608	Fort Wayne, Ind.	O. Miller, 1011 Erie St.	O. L. Markey, 1015 Delaware Ave.	Apprentice Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i)609	Spokane, Wash.	J. H. Porter, Box 1777.	E. Christosh, Box 1777.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st Thurs.
(m)610	Marshalltown, Ia.	Gleam Merrill, 517 No. 1st St.	Wm. Hartman, Box 65.	Labor Hall; 1st Sun.
(m)611	Albuquerque, N. M.	Wm. Shepherd, General Delivery.	W. E. Bueche, Box 241.	Painters' Hall; 1st Wed.
(i)613	Atlanta, Ga.	J. A. Baumont, 112 Trinity Ave.	W. P. Weir, 560 Central Ave.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(i)614	San Rafael, Calif.	T. J. Cummings, Grand Ave.	H. E. Smith, 224 H St.	Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)617	San Mateo, Calif.	R. Midgley, Menlo Park, Calif.	A. E. Midgley, Menlo Park, Calif.	B. T. C. Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
			Box 128.	
(m)619	Hot Springs, Ark.		D. J. Peel, 10 Cedar Terr.	318 Malvern Ave; 1st Tues.
(m)620	Sheboygan, Wis.	T. E. MacDonald, 821 Oakland	Gerhart Fedler, 1425 N. 7th St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
		Ave		
(s)622	Lynn, Mass.	Jas. Sheerman, 767a Western	R. Mansfield, 767a Western Ave.	St. Mary's Hall, W.; 1st, 3d Mon.
		Ave. W.	W.	
(i)623	Butte, Mont.	J. Dougherty, Box 141.	A. A. Sundberg, Box 141.	Cooks' & Waiters' Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues.
(i)625	Halifax, N. S. Can.	W. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St.	W. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St.	7 Annandale St.; 1st Fri.
(m)627	Lorain, Ohio	Lester Kress, 323 7th St.	C. Wiegand, 331 E. 21st St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr)628	Wilmington, Del.	Harry Binger, 1022 W. 3d St.	A. Ainsworth, 2202 W. 6th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)629	Moncton, N. B., C.	Walter H. Stratton, 79 Fleet St.	R. Robinson, Sunny Brae, West	Labor Hall; 2d Mon.
			Co.	
(m)630	Lethbridge, Alta.	Leo Wadden, Box 474.	Leo Wadden, P. O. Box 474.	4th St., S.; 3d Sun., p. m
(i)631	Newburgh, N. Y.	Fred Scott, R.F.D. No. 1, 5th Ave.	Leslie Weaver, 140 Lander St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(i)635	Davenport, Iowa.	A. Andersen, 427 E. 14th St.	L. P. Creclius, 1927 College Ave.	Turner Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i)636	Toronto, Ont., Can.	A. McDonald, 127 John St.	S. Millington, 52 Carus Ave.	Labor Temple;
(m)638	New Glasgow, N. S. C.	G. Cavanaugh, West Side.	Geo. Townsend, Box 963.	Law Joy Bldg. 1st, 4th Wed.
(rr)641	Silvis, Ill.	C. A. Rusland, Box 186, Water-	Thos. Phares, 619 W. 4th St.	Industrial Hall, Moline, Ill.; 2d Wed.
		town, Ill.	Davenport, Ia.	
(m)642	Meriden, Conn.	H. Gels, 63 Lindsley Ave.	E. D. Lancaster, 79 Reservoir Ave.	Building Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)646	Sheridan, Wyo.	C. E. Luce, 1150 No. Custer St.	Leo B. Oneyear, 15 No. Sheri-	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
			dan Ave.	
(i)647	Schenectady, N. Y.	Edw. Smith, 310 Paige St.	W. A. Briggs, 217 Foster Ave.	258 State St.; 1st Wed.
(m)648	Hamilton, Ohio	C. S. Bowers, 708 So. 8th St.	J. W. Wilson, 429 Pershing Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)649	Alton, Ill.	C. W. White 26 E. 6th St.	J. Voss, 900 Hawley Ave.	Tophorn Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)653	Miles City, Mont.	G. C. Pitts, 614 N. Prairie Ave.	Jas. P. Welch, P. O. Box 821	7th and Main St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)654	Tacoma, Wash.	V. A. Sorenson, 4021 So. 66th St.	C. O. Smith, 1509 E. 68th St.	1117 1/2 Tacoma Ave., Tacoma, Wash.; 1st
			Seattle, Wash.	Wed. 1431 1st Ave., Seattle; 3d Wed.
(i)655	Waterbury, Conn.	Wm. Halpin, 19 Sycamore Lane	E. B. Chapin, Box 1125.	127 E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(e)659	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Chas. Constantino, 330 Deer St.	Chas. Constantino, 330 Deer St.	Machinists' Hall; 4th Sun., 2.30 p. m.
(i)660	Waterbury, Conn.	Martin O'Rourke, 491 Cooke St.	Edw. Conlon, 501 S. Wilson St.	Building Trades Hall; Every Fri.
(m)661	Hutchinson, Kans.	C. P. Gish, 511 W. 17th.	A. B. Butledge, 113 N. Monroe	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)663	Boston, Mass.	Walt H. Chandler, Box 21, N.	Frank P. Chase, 62 Bellevue St.	Puritan Hall; 3d Thurs.
		Hillieria, Mass.	Lowell, Mass.	
(m)664	New York, N. Y.	Chas. H. Reef, 340 Irving Ave.,	Wm. H. Pinckney, 189 Jackson	Brooklyn Labor Lye.; 2d, 4th Fri.
		Brooklyn, N. Y.	Ave., Mineola, L. I.	
(i)666	Ritchmond, Va.	Will Tompkins, 1717 3rd Ave.	C. J. Alston, 629 N. 33d St.	Arcade Bldg.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)668	Lafayette, Ind.	Henry Lammers, 1119 Elizabeth	Wm. Fredricks, 210 S. Salisbury	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
			West Lafayette, Ind.	
(i)669	Springfield, Ohio	Sam Wright, 113 Western Ave., S.	W. R. Hicks, 339 Oakwood Pl.	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(m)670	Fargo, N. Dak.	A. Gilmore, 1326 7th Ave. So.	S. B. Frankosky, 719 10th St. So.	Labor Temple; 1st Thurs.
(m)672	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	Ed. Lane, 309 Euclid Ave.	R. L. Joiner, 407 Cherry St.	Union Temple; 2d, 4th Sun.
(m)673	Vineand, N. J.	Edw. Pettengill, 638 Elmer St.	John M. Stidham, 204 S. 3d St.	Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)675	Elizabeth, N. J.	S. J. Martin, 233 Franklin St.	R. D. Lewis, 218 Orchard St.	Building Trades Council; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)677	Cristobal, C. Z., Pan.	F. W. Hallin, Box 38, Cristobal,	W. H. Nellis, Box 31, Gatun	Masonic Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
		C. Z.	C. Z.	
(m)679	Grinnell, Iowa	Ike Hunter, 603 2d Ave.	E. L. Rinefort, 1303 Main St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)680	Fond du Lac, Wis.	W. J. Mueller, 453 N. Park Ave.	Wm. Liefander, Box 38.	Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)681	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Lee Hudgins.	H. F. Sprinkles, 2000 Buchanan	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
			St.	
(m)684	Modesto, Calif.	E. Palmer, 402 Virginia Ave.	N. A. Lambert, 1005 6th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)685	Bloomington, Ill.	E. Moore, 705 N. Mason.	Wm. Rylander, 1507 W. Graham	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)686	Hazleton, Pa.	C. J. Brill, 323 E. Walnut St.	Lewis Miller, 534 Peace St.	Mechanics' Bldg.; every Fri.
(m)688	Mansfield, Ohio	R. Curry, 98 Lind Ave.	J. B. Leonard, 16 Hedges St.	Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
		Arthur H. Sellers, 1230 Elm St.	H. M. Griggs, 1111 E. Wilson	K. of P. Hall; every Mon.
			Ave.	
(m)694	Youngstown, Ohio	C. H. Gardner, 29 Poplar St.	Al Serfoss, 326 E. Cherry St.	125 W. Federal St.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
		E. Youngstown, Ohio.	Box 11, Mahoningtown, Pa.	
(m)695	St. Joseph, Mo.	Hugh Bias, 723 Warsaw Ave.	E. Holman, 2521 Messani St.	K. P. Hall; Thurs.
(i)696	Albany, N. Y.	G. W. Colony, 38 Clinton Ave.	Vm. J. Hannaway, 52 Elizabeth	31 N. Pearl St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(i)697	Gary, Ind.	J. J. Scherer, 14 Condit St.	John B. Koble, 1045 E. 48th St.	Gary Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
		Hammond	Chicago.	Hammond Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)698	Jerome, Ariz.	C. W. Wykoff, Box 1340.	W. H. Johnston, Box 1340.	Miller Bldg.; Every Mon.
(m)701	Hinsdale, Ill.	Lee Kline, Naperville, Ill.	B. W. Langkafel, Hinsdale, Ill.	Naperville, Ill.; 2d Fri.
(m)702	Marion, Ill.	Neal Campbell, Marion, Ill.	E. Scott, 208 N. Gardner, W	Mystic Workers; 1st, 3d Sun.
			Frankfort, Ill.	
(m)703	Edwardsville, Ill.	E. Spalding, Car Southern Ill.	C. H. Hotz, Postal Tel. Co.	Main and Vandalia; 2d, 4th Tues.
		Lt. P. Co., Collinsville, Ill.		
(i)704	Dubuque, Ia.	S. R. Ditch, E. Dubuque, Iowa.	Henry Gohell, 217 N. Main St.	7th and Main; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)706	Monmouth, Ill.	Fred Stutsman, 217 W. Detroit	Jas. E. Ward, 233 E. 11th Ave.	Labor Hall; 2d Mon.
		Ave.		
(m)707	Holyoke, Mass.	Jas. Dowd, 659 High St.	D. Crane, 277 Park St.	Redmen's Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)710	Northampton, Mass.	F. Zuyewski, 37 Grant Ave.	Lee Christal, 40 Hampton Ave.	1st National Bank; 1st, 2d Tues.
(m)711	Long Beach, Calif.	H. Jackson, Box 207	W. H. Brown, 537 Daisy Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(i)712	New Brighton, Pa.	C. D. Beaver, 479 College Ave.	Chas. May, P. O. Box 234, West	Painters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
		Beaver Falls, Pa.	Bridgewater, Pa.	
(s)713	Chicago, Ill.	A. Lang, 1433 S. 59th Ave.	H. F. Stelling, 119 S. Throop St.	119 S. Throop St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
		Cleora, Ill.		
715	Winrad, Ill.	Roy Hawkins.	Oscar Simon, Box 401.	J. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(i)716	Houston, Texas	I. T. Saunders, 1620 Mand St.	E. Wood, 2014 W. Capitol.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(s)717	Boston, Mass.	Geo. E. Donahue, 987 Wash. St.	Geo. Chase, Box 12, Wilmington.	937 Wash St.; 1st 3d Tues.
			Mass.	

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(l) 719 (rr) 720	Manchester, N. H. Camden, N. J.	E. V. Fitzpatrick, 475 Maple St. E. Sontgen, 416 Boyden St.	F. L. Evans, 599 Hanover St. E. F. Cooper, P. O. Box 47, Palmyra, N. J.	895 Elm St.; 2d, 4th Wed. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 722 (l) 723	Cortland, N. Y. Port Wayne, Ind.	Leon Gerrard, 114½ Homer Ave. D. Baughman, 2023 Courtland Ave.	Jerry Hartnett, Box 298 R. E. Deel, 1017 Loree St.	Trades Assembly; 1st Mon. Painters' Hall; Every Fri.
(m) 724 (l) 725 (m) 729 (m) 731 (rr) 732 (rr) 733 (m) 734	Ottawa, Can. Terre Haute, Ind. Punxsutawney, Pa. Int. Falls, Minn. Portsmouth, Va. Altoona, Pa. Norfolk, Va.	B. J. Thomson, 13 Balsam St. P. A. Hall, 1837 S. 8th St. H. W. Kremkan, Cole, Pa. E. R. Walsh, 409 5th St. L. Ziegenhain, 424 Nelson St. O. R. McConahy, Station No. 13 Jerome E. Hawkins, 431 Wright St., Portsmouth, Va.	B. J. Thomson, 13 Balsam St. A. C. Moredock, 2329 5th Ave. John Mitchell, 232 N. Main St. E. R. Walsh, 409 5th St. J. W. Bethel, 1831 Laurel Ave. Louis A. Lamade, 332 24th Ave. J. F. Cherry, 330 Poole St.	115 Spark St.; 2d, 4th Wed. C. L. U. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. I. O. O. F. Bldg.; 2d, 4th Tues. City Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. Home of Labor, Inc.; 1st, 3d Wed. B. R. T. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Odd Fellows Hall; 1st & 3d Thurs.
(m) 735 (m) 738 (l) 740	Burlington, Ia. Orange, Texas Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	W. F. Wales, 814 N. 9th St. E. L. Spaghu, Box 204 James J. Loftus, 508 Montgomery Ave., West Pittston, Pa.	R. E. Pierce, 1207 S. 4th St. E. L. Spaghu, Box 204 Wm. Thirlwall, care of Mr. Rice, 18 E. Market St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri. Simon Long Bldg.; Tues.
(rr) 741 (rr) 742 (m) 743 (rr) 744 (rr) 750	Seranton, Pa. New York, N. Y. Reading, Pa. New York, N. Y. Pittsburgh, Pa.	Robt. Anderson, 123 Belmont Ter. R. J. O'Keefe, 372 13th Ave., As- toria, I. I. Leon Bush, 223 Moss St. J. J. O'Neill, 91 Monroe St., Win- field, L. I. J. J. O'Hara, 3350 Webster Ave.	W. D. Jackson, 52 Pleasant St. V. J. La Noce, 211 E. 101st St. Walter Diehl, Wanner Bldg. K. Tillotson, Linden St., Bell- more, L. I. O. Bendorf, Box 366, Pitcairn, Pa. Fred Pross, 312 Mary St. Geo. Weierich, 29 Sterling St. East Orange, N. J.	Eagles Hall; 2d & 4th Fri. Kleeheid's Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Reed and Court Sts.; Mon. Arcanum Hall, Richmond Hill; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 751 (rr) 752 (rr) 753 (rr) 754 (l) 755 (m) 756 (rr) 757 (m) 758 (m) 760 (m) 762 (l) 763 (rr) 764 (m) 765 (m) 767 (rr) 770 (l) 771	Little Falls, N. Y. Jersey City, N. J. Philadelphia, Pa. Sayre, Pa. Clarksburg, W. Va. Fairmont, W. Va. Joliet, Ill. Hagerstown, Md. Knoxville, Tenn. Ashtabula, Ohio Omaha, Nebr. Denver, Colo. Visalia, Calif. Helper, Utah Albany, N. Y. Richmond, Va.	Burney Blair, 20 Hancock St. Herman Heiser, 32 E. Maurice St., Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y. Edw. L. Miller, 1835 N. Allison E. Hewitt, 115 Chenung St., Waverly, N. Y. Geo. B. Shawver, Route No. 1, Weston, W. Va. Wm. Henke, Box 536, Rivesville, W. Va. Edwin Lindstrom, 1917 State St., Lockport, Ill. Clyde Anders, 621 N. Mulberry St. K. P. Dyke, 132 New York Ave. George Vlau, C. L. Gustafson, 2202½ S. 16th St. L. A. Johnson, 3120 S. Lincoln St. F. L. Esting, Box 896 E. B. Hofma, Box 423 Frank Clare, 625 2nd St.	W. D. Jackson, 52 Pleasant St. V. J. La Noce, 211 E. 101st St. Chas. C. Drummond, Box 124, Hepzibah, W. Va. H. Manley, 94 Fairmont Ave. H. C. Kueffner, 910 So. Joliet St. Karl L. Barr, 629 No. Mulberry A. S. Bradley, 422 Richard St. C. J. Clark, 44½ Madison. H. G. Durham, 222 N. 25th. Harry Kelly, 4576 Tennyson St.	Trades Assembly Hall; 1st & 3d Fri. 583 Summit Ave.; 1st, 3d Mon. 1039 Lancaster Ave.; 1st, 3d Fri. Redmen's Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Williams Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. I. B. E. W. Hall; Mon. Laughton Hall, 1st Wednesday. Young Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Central Labor Hall; 2d Fri. Kritiz Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed. Labor Temple; Wed. 1737 Champa St.; 2d & 4th Wed.
(m) 765 (m) 767 (rr) 770 (l) 771	Visalia, Calif. Helper, Utah Albany, N. Y. Richmond, Va.	F. L. Esting, Box 896 E. B. Hofma, Box 423 Frank Clare, 625 2nd St.	E. B. Hofma, Box 423 H. Beardsley, 582 2d St. A. L. Holladay, 1100 Semmes St., S.	Labor Temple; Wed. City Hall; 1st, 3d Sun. Carman Hall; 4th Thurs. Pythian Bldg.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 773 (rr) 774 (rr) 776 (rr) 779 (rr) 781 (rr) 784 (m) 786 (rr) 787 (rr) 791 (rr) 793 (rr) 794 (rr) 795 (rr) 796 (rr) 797 (rr) 798 (rr) 799 (rr) 800 (rr) 801 (m) 802 (rr) 803 (rr) 805 (m) 808 (m) 809 (rr) 811 (rr) 812	Windsor, Ont., Can. Cincinnati, Ohio Providence, R. I. Chicago, Ill. Harrisburg, Pa. Indianapolis, Ind. St. Augustine, Fla. St. Thomas, Ont. Louisville, Ky. Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Ill. Aurora, Ill. Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Ill. Kansas City, Kans. Rocky Mount, N. C. Grand Rapids, Mich. Moose Jaw, Sask. Can. New Haven, Conn. Sedalia, Mo. Alliance, Ohio Oelwein, Iowa Lenoir City, Tenn. Little Rock, Ark.	I. Stewart, 510 Gladstone Ave. Edw. Strohmaier, 24 W. 14th St. J. J. Dooriss, 300 Charles St. F. L. Eckert, P. O. Box 77, West Fairview, Pa. W. L. Harrison, 1515 W. 27th St. Jas. Prestwood, Gen. Del. Carl Grinstead, 63 Moore St. R. L. Browder, 2117 W. Broad- way. V. C. Peterson, 6110 So. Peoria St. J. F. Corrigan, 7034 S. Troop St. W. A. Street, 10150 Lowe Ave. John Grundy, 406 Grove St. H. Gantz, 6915 Justine St. Floyd E. Mitchell, 8637 S. Loomis St. F. L. Hartig, Y. M. C. A., Kansas City, Kans. D. Kornegay, B. R. No. 5. Chas. Willoughby, 1252 Terrace Ave. H. Murphy, Box 277. Fred Grube, 467 Blatchley Ave. L. L. Comer, 609 S. Lafayette. John Boren, R. L. Brady, 219 3rd Ave. No. E. S. Volies, P. O. Box 383. J. J. Tolliver.	S. Sacks, 521 Dougall Ave. K. W. Green, 19 Euclid Ave., Ludlow, Ky. Henry W. Manley, Pawtucket, R. I. R. J. Lindsay, 3356 W. Madison L. F. Clark, 16 Poplar St., Wormleysburg, Pa. F. J. Lancaster, 41 N. Linwood Ave. Geo. Osgood, 30 Grove Ave. J. B. Smith, 31 Maple St. L. E. Hagan, 3923 So. First St. A. Peterson, 6435 So. Maplewood Ave. Dan Dubhiles, 7436 Kimbark Ave. M. Prendergast, 214 W. Garfield Blvd. E. A. Collins, 364 Linden Ave. L. B. Greenawalt, 8123 So. San- gamon St. M. Rowe, 1516 So. 58th Ave., Chicago, Ill. John Flynn, 1418 S. 26th St., Kansas City, Kans. J. G. Hammond, 550 Sunset Ave. M. L. Finn, 159 Carrier St. N. E. H. Murphy, Box 277. Frank Thomann, 27 Pond Lily Ave. Jos. Latham, 1004 N. Osage St. E. H. Masters, 1432 E. Grant St. R. Brady, 219 3rd Ave. No. Jas. B. Ward, P. O. Box 397. J. McConnell, 1215 Cumberland St. James L. Maxwell, Box 374. C. H. DeSanto, 533 Tinton Ave.	61 Pitt St. E.; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. 98 Weybossett St.; 2d, 4th Wed. 5324 So. Halsted St.; 2d, 4th Fri. 3d and Cumberland; 1st, 3d Fri. 233 Hume Mansur Bldg.; 2d, 4th Wed. Fraternal Hall; Last Sun. Machinist Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. 5436 So. Wentworth Ave.; 2d, 4th Thurs. Ellis Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Colonial Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Dillenburg Hall; 2d Mon. Hopkins Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Central Park Hall; 3d Wed. Fireman Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Keyser Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Campan Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. Labor Hall; 2d Wed. Trades Council Hall; 3d Mon. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed. Maccabee Hall; Thurs. Labor Hall; 4th Mon. Union Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Strike Hdqts.; Every Thurs. Labor Temple; 3d Tues. 111 E. 125th St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 814 (rr) 817 (rr) 819 (tel) 823 (rr) 824 (l) 827	Havelock, Nebr. New York, N. Y. Salamanca, N. Y. New Orleans, La. Middletown, N. Y. Champaign and Ur- bana, Ill.	James L. Maxwell, P. O. Box 374 W. C. Armstrong, 2152 Crotona Ave. John E. Fitzgerald, 81 Watson St. C. F. Merriman, 3524 Cleveland Russell B. Lebau, 424 North St. Joe Dalton, 404 No. Neil St., Champaign.	C. H. Odell, 15 Gates Ave. A. J. Tomasoski, 717 S. Clark Lloyd E. Laurence, 85 Watkins Ave. H. B. McDonald, B. B. 1, Cham- paign, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d Sat. 822 Union St.; 1st, 3d Tues. Gunther Bldg.; 4th Wed. Labor Hall, Champaign, Ill.; 1st Thurs.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(rr)829	San Bernardino, Calif.	Harry Schejline, 552 14th St.	Thos. J. Casper, Box 42	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(rr)832	Trenton, Mo.	Richard D. Ridgway, 112 W. 7th	B. D. Paris, 808 Halliburton St.	Miners' Hall; 2d Mon.
(rr)834	Hoboken, N. J.	Frank Borgmen, 216 Furman Pl.	Harold Miller, 209 N. 15th Ave.	107 Washington; 1st, 4th Mon.
		Kingsland, N. J.	E. Orange, N. J.	
(rr)838	Meridian, Miss.	C. N. Holland, 511 40th Ave.	C. N. Holland, 511 40th Ave.	K. of P. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)839	Jersey Shore, Pa.	C. E. Bassett, 1515 Locust St.	J. W. Miller, 409 Alleghany St.	K. of C. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 840	Geneva, N. Y.	Elmer Switzer, 5 Merrill Ave.	Walt. W. Hosking, 299 Pittenue	Exchange St.; Alternate Fri.
(m)841	Topeka, Kans.	W. H. Rowe, 306 E. 7th St.	R. D. Collins, 1214 Greeley St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)842	Utica, N. Y.	John Matheson, 1904 Storrs Ave.	E. Martz, 26 Foster St., Whitesboro, N. Y.	Labor Temple; 4th Wed.
(rr)847	Kansas City, Kans.	C. Victor, 720 S. Valley St.	A. J. Gaignat, 48 S. 19th St.	Daniels Hall; 2d Sat.
(rr)849	Syracuse, N. Y.	Leo Hosley, Manhattan Hotel	D. E. Passage, 1243 Park St.	Carmen's Hall; 2d & 4th Tues.
(m)853	Brewster, Ohio.	C. T. Griessheimer, 613 Jarvis Ave., Massillon, Ohio.	G. Mathais, Box 1	Massillon, Ohio; 4th Mon.
(rr)854	Buffalo, N. Y.	C. L. Cluyatt, 413 E. 4th St.	G. T. Gray, 401 Prospect Ave.	Polish Union Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)855	Muncie, Ind.	Walter Hayden, 417 W. North St.	R. Tumleson, 315 E. North St.	Building Trades Hall; every Fri.
(rr)857	DuBois, Pa.	Harry M. Allen, 218 W. DuBois Ave.	Albert E. Ritson, 614 Chestnut Ave.	Orion Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)858	Somerset, Ky.	F. P. Owen, 324 High St.	P. P. Owens, 324 High St.	K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)860	Long Island City, N. Y.	S. L. Orr, 275 E. 168th St., New York	Wm. H. Rohrsen, 1523 Leland Ave., New York, N. Y.	Kleefteld's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)862	Jacksonville, Fla.	C. L. Cluyatt, 413 E. 4th St.	J. H. Kirchain, 714 Warrington Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr)863	Lafayette, Ind.	Frank P. Clark, 609 Alabama St.	Frank Jones, 1620 N. 16th.	Foresters' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)864	Jersey City, N. J.	W. Schlinck, 112 Diamond Bridge Ave., Hawthorne, N. J.	J. B. Hart, 782 E. 19th St.	Hawkes Hall; 3d Thurs.
(rr)865	Baltimore, Md.	W. S. Perego, 1810 Division St.	Robt. Montgomery, 13 W. Randall	Redmen Hall; 2d & 4th Wed.
(rr)867	Detroit, Mich.	Dave McNorgan, 4550 Vancouver Ave.	Wm. Hamilton, 833 Brainerd St.	25 Aldale Ave.; 1st Thurs.
(p) 868	New Orleans, La.	Thos. Gernon, 5341 Camp St.	Jos. Hefer, 1320 Elysian Fields Ave.	B. K. of A. Home; 2d, 4th Mon.
869	Iroquois Falls, Ont., Can.	Jos. F. Smith, P. O. Box 54	R. A. Locke	
(rr)870	Cumberland, Md.	C. P. Gulick, 40 Decatur St.	K. D. Bachman, 426 No. Centre	Chapel Hill Hose Co.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)873	Kokomo, Ind.	Frank Glaze, 1814 So. Buckeye	Herbert Lyons, 1711 So. Union	Labor Temple; 1-2-3-4 Fri.
(m)874	Zanesville, Ohio	W. L. Johnson, 445 Gray St.	W. F. Noll, 30 Hodgwood Ave.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
875	Washington, Pa.	Francis B. Enuch, 620 W. Chestnut St.	Austin N. Knestrick, 130 Murray Ave.	Plumbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)882	New Orleans, La.	C. A. O'Neill, 2716 Myrtle St.	G. F. Schenck, 709 Opelousas Ave.	820 Union St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)884	Cleburne, Texas	G. W. Miner, 606 S. Robinson	W. G. Howell, 108 N. Walnut	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)885	Chicago, Ill.	Wm. Coty, 1521 N. Keating Ave.	Hubert McDonald, 2137 Cortez St.	N. E. Cor. Armitage & Crawford Ave.; 1st Tues.
(rr)886	Minneapolis, Minn.	Carl W. Frank, 2921 18th Ave., So.	Geo. Wicklem, 2921 18th Ave., S.	3212 33d Ave. So.; 1st Sat.
(rr)888	St. Louis, Mo.	J. Cline, 4663a Tenn. Ave.	Henry Meyer, 3929a N. 21st St.	Fraternal Hall; 3d Thurs.
(m)890	Janeville, Wis.	A. B. Christenson, 407 So. Academy St.	H. P. Joerg, 618 Prairie Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)891	Coshocton, Ohio.	Jacob Wagner, 1019 Adams St.	Elmer Stover, 718 Pine St.	Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)892	Marquette, Minn.	J. B. Hennessey, 224 James Ave.	H. L. Andersen, 326 Pearl St.	State Bank; 1st Thursdays.
(m)897	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.	O. Sutton, 111 Welland Ave.	A. Glover, 69 N. Main St.	Banfield Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(l)899	Milwaukee, Wis.	B. Dunlapp, 1424 State St.	B. Dunlapp, 1424 State St.	Bartender's Hall; Tuesday.
(rr)902	St. Paul, Minn.	R. H. Woods, 696 Conway St.	J. E. LaPointe, 400 Dakota Bldg.	New Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)904	Fort Scott, Kans.	O. Lee Talbott, 116 E. Wall St.	O. Lee Talbott, 116 E. Wall St.	Redman Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)905	Ranger, Texas.	E. T. Ferguson, Box 1471	Wm. Peterson, 611½ Pine St.	Carpenters' Hall; Wed.
(m)910	Watertown, N. Y.	Cecil H. Allen, 620 Frontenac St.	Geo. Dezell, Weldon Hotel.	Britton Block, Arsenal St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)912	Collinswood, Ohio.	F. N. Evans, 594 E. 107th St., Cleveland.	R. D. Jones, 7508 Shaw Ave., S. W., Cleveland.	10506 Superior Hall, Cleveland, O.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)914	Thorold, Ont., Can.	L. S. Cary, Box 746	R. Bettie, Box 760	Carpenter's Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)915	Three Rivers, Que., Can.	Geo. Louthoud, Cape Madeline, Que., Can., Box 100.	Geo. A. Louthoud, Box 100, Cape Madeline, Que.	44 Des Forges St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)917	Memphis, Tenn.	C. S. Priddy, Box 2016, De Sota Sta.	C. S. Priddy, Box 2016, De Sota Sta.	B. of R. T. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)918	Covington, Ky.	C. N. Christian, 321 Main St., Clifton Heights, Newport, Ky.	W. H. Stemble, 2nd and Maple Sts., Silver Grove, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)919	Erwin, Tenn.	T. H. Peters, 221 1st St.	T. H. Peters, 221 1st St.	Tratmen's Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)921	Two Harbors, Minn.	G. Gustafson, Box 132	B. H. Bailey, 528 8th Ave.	City Hall; 2d Thurs.
(rr)924	Wheeling, W. Va.	G. T. Liston, Bridgeport, Ohio.	G. T. Liston, Bridgeport, Ohio.	1515 Market St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)931	Lake Charles, La.	T. A. Brown, 320 Mill St.	T. A. Brown, 320 Mill St.	Rineau Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)934	Tucson, Ariz.	W. W. Akers, 112 No. 3rd Ave.	W. W. Akers, 112 No. 3rd Ave.	
(m)936	Enid, Okla.	R. D. White, 1303 W. Elm St.	Victor V. Parr, 525 E. Randolph Ave.	Trades Council Hall; Thurs.
(rr)937	Richmond, Va.	D. A. Boon, 800 Bainbridge St., So. Richmond, Va.	E. C. Murray, 11 So. Mulberry St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)938	Sacramento, Calif.	E. B. Normington, 917½ 16th	J. C. Kendall, 3159 "C" St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)942	Cisco, Texas	H. R. Shrivel, care of Fowler Elect. Co.	W. J. McClean, Box 479	K. of P. Hall; Tuesday.
(m)944	Seattle, Wash.	Frank McGovern, 1809½ Howard Ave.	R. Wilbourne, 427 20th Ave., N.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)947	Vincennes, Ind.	Chas. Yockum, 1107 N. 2d St.	C. Prullage, 429 Scott St.	117½ Main; Wednesday.
(m)948	Flint, Mich.	Joseph Devine, 325 Alice St.	Earl J. Stauffer, Grand Blanc, Mich.	216 W. 8th St., Friday.
(m)953	Eau Claire, Wisc.	Percy Goulette, 317 E. Madison	Wm. Foster, 742 N. Barstow St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)954	Houston, Texas	P. Mattoun, 2015½ Elysian St.	Wm. Lodge, 1138 Yale St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)956	Espanola, Ont., Can.	C. G. Caldwell, Box 272	R. L. Huebner	Community Hall; 1st Mon.
(rr)958	Corning, N. Y.	Frank Taylor, 267 Baker St.	Harvey Lounsbury, 99 Perry Ave.	Moose Hall; 1st, 4th Mon.
(rr)962	Readville, Mass.	C. F. Heyn, 181 Milton St., E. Dedham, Mass.	David P. Healey, 13 Howe Ave., S. Boston.	694 Washington St., Boston; 1st Mon.
(m)963	Kankakee, Ill.	Wm. A. Keane, 193 N. Indiana Ave.	Earl Harper, 907 So. Osborne Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st Wed.
(rr)967	Albuquerque, N. M.	Bert H. Brown, 402 S. Edith St.	E. B. Swone, 417 West Fruit Ave.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)972	Marietta, Ohio	Stanley Carroll, 426 Maple St.	Chas. Davis, 419 Maple St.	Labor Hall; 1st Wed.
(l)973	South Bend, Ind.	Harry Poff, 311 E. Wayne	Harry N. Austin, 1231 Portage Ave.	613 N. Hill; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)974	Carlinville, Ill.	Lee Gunter, W. 1st South St.	W. E. Bonn, 624 N. Charles St.	Blig. Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)975	Norfolk, Va.	M. F. Harris, 1307 W. 40th St.	J. R. Deyern, 1320 West 37th St.	Old Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr)976	Fort Madison, Ia.	E. H. Yoltin, 1310 Front St.	C. E. Miller, 3133 Cherokee St.	Ready Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)978	Elkhart, Ind.	John Waggoner, 1113 Cedar St.	Elmer D. Sellers, 600 Baldwin St.	Celebration Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)980	Los Angeles, Calif.	Wm. H. LaPointe, 3109 Chaucer	Carl Senter, 540 Maple Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(rr)986	Elmira, N. Y.	V. S. Miller, 723 Seneca Pl.	Wm. Moffat, 824 Cedar St.	Trades Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)987	Corning, N. Y.	A. E. Kresehmman, 345 W. 1st	Le Claire Decker, 211 Columbia	C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)994	Kansas City, Mo.	Dan Fehrenbach, 4411 Norledge	Dan Fehrenbach, 4411 Norledge	Mo. Pac. R. R. E. Bottom Shop; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)995	Baton Rouge, La.	M. F. Hall, 628 Mills Ave.	E. J. Bourg, 829 Louisiana Ave.	I. O. O. F. Hall; Every Wed.
(m)996	Bradford, Pa.	F. H. Foster, Lewis Run, Pa.	F. M. Lewis, 420 E. Main St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)997	Shawnee, Okla.	Volney Jones, 428 S. Pottinger	R. F. Hamilton, Box 532	Whittaker Bldg.; Wednesday.
(m)998	Greensboro, N. C.	H. H. Thornton, 526 Douglas St.	R. L. Dapp, Jr., 928 Walker Ave.	Macabee Hall; Tuesday.
(l)1002	Tulsa, Okla.	James Duncan, 2106 E. First St.	O. M. Anderson, 1407 W. 23rd	County Court House; Tuesday.
(rr)1005	St. Louis, Mo.	P. J. Connors, 4809 Easton Ave.	Jas. Wray, 3901a Easton Ave.	Butler's Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)1008	San Rafael, Calif.	E. H. Cole, Larkspur, Calif. Box 142	E. C. Alexander, 18 Clorinda Ave., San Rafael, Calif.	Co-op. Store Hall, San Rafael, Cal.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)1012	Ellensburg, Wash.	J. W. Paterson, 105 S. Ruby St.	Wm. Deitz, 616 N. Fulton St.	Moore Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)1014	Allentown, Pa.	James C. Wagner, 145 No. 5th St.	J. E. Johnson, 211 Easton Ave.	124 No. 6th St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)1015	Peoria, Ill.	E. U. Bloompot, 900 Charlotte St., Pekin, Ill.		Nichols Hall; Wed.
(rr)1016	Superior, Wis.	Ed. F. Lafferty, P. O. Box 166	Ed. F. Lafferty, P. O. Box 166	Trade Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(l)1021	Uniontown, Pa.	Howard House, 151 Grant St.	Owen D. Farr, 164 Morgantown	Fraternal Home Bldg.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr)1023	Canton, Ohio	Paul Johanning, 639 Park Ave. S. W.	Paul Johanning, 639 Park Ave. S. W.	307 So. Market Ave.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr)1024	Pittsburgh, Pa.	E. G. Mapons, Box 547, Hazlewood St.	C. W. Sheppard, 910 W. Diamond North Side	Odd Fellows' Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)1025	Cos Cob, Conn.	C. E. Giffort, 14 Cedar St., Port Chester, N. Y.	Harry P. Gaffney, P. O. Box 83	Carpenters Hall; Friday.
(l)1029	Woonsocket, R. I.	Wm. Grady, 141 Cato St.	Ralph Nutting, 131 Lincoln St.	5 S. Main St.; 1st Monday.
(rr)1030	Chicago, Ill.	C. Nelson, 1516 S. Homan Ave.	R. J. Wurfel, 3541 Cottage Grove Ave.	
(mt)1031	Manchester, N. H.	Arthur Greenwood, 52 Cumberland St.	Francis A. Foye, 232 Central St.	Foresters' Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(rr)1033	Pocatello, Idaho	Tracy Pugmire, 1029 No. Hays	Henry Holmberg, 850 N. 10th St.	Labor Temple, 1st & 3d Thurs.
(l)1034	Jackson, Mich.	Fred Cogswell, 211 W. Ganson St.	H. F. Strobel, 110 W. Biddle St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l)1037	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	A. A. Miles, 410 Landsdowne Ave.	J. S. McDonald, 165 James St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)1039	Abilene, Texas	J. A. Hill, care of Abilene Gas & Elec. Co.	G. G. Yocum, 802 Chestnut St.	W. O. W. Hall; 2d & 4th Wed.
(m)1042	Sturgis, Mich.		A. R. Farnsley, 203 E. West St.	Woodman Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)1045	Pawhuska, Okla.	Claude Whitlock, Box 887	Geo. B. Page, Box 887	Labor Hall; 2d & 4th Thurs.
(m)1047	Toledo, Ohio	Dexter D. Young, 383 Woodland Ave.	H. G. Densmore, 3225 Cottage Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr)1049	Oil City, Pa.		C. W. Davis, 20½ Hone Ave.	Latonla Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)1054	Salina, Kans.	Geo. J. Lanphere, 116 E. Bond	L. C. Arnold, 405 E. Elm St.	H. V. R. Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)1055	Wellington, Kan.	Ross Perry, 320 W. 9th St.	L. E. Graves, 720 S. G St.	K. of P. Hall; Thursday.
(m)1057	Woodland, Me.	A. C. Little	F. H. Fountain, Box 459	Opera House Office; 2d, last Tues.
(m)1058	La Porte, Ind.	J. O. Velscher, Gen. Delivery	Roy Woodruff, 1112 Weiler Ave.	City Band Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)1059	St. Anthony, Idaho	Fred Johnson	Chas. B. Ruie, 21 E. Main St.	1st Nat. Bank Bldg; 2d & 4th Mon.
(rr)1060	Norfolk, Va.	W. H. Bassett, 211 W. 35th St.	F. D. Smith, 226 Armstead Apt., 27th St.	Odd Fellows Hall; 1st, 3d Sun.
(m)1072	Monterey, Calif.	G. Helveen, 513 Park St., Pacific Grove, Calif.	I. Belvail, Carmel, Calif.	Bldg. Trds. Tem.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)1083	Chanute, Kans.	W. D. Middleton, 930 S. Central	John Blim, 1009 So. Grant St.	Lapham Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues.
(rr)1084	Tacoma, Wash.	J. Fleming, 3859 E. "G" St.	A. S. Wilson, 3415 East "L" St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)1087	Keyser, W. Va.	Geo. W. Mills, Gilmore St.	H. Wells, 226 W. Piedmont St.	Mystic Chair Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)1091	Battle Creek, Mich.	E. Riggs, 368 N. Kendall St.	G. Cummings, 317 W. Van Buren	Members Home; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)1097	Grand Falls, Newfoundland	John St. George, P.O. Box 62	D. J. O'Flynn, 3 Station Road.	Town Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)1098	Childress, Texas	M. Flory, Box 632	Carl Hudson, Box 632	Labor Hall; 3d Tues.
(m)1099	Oil City, Pa.	W. R. Ruffner, Church St.	P. J. Burke, 540 Plumer St.	Central Labor Hall, 2d, 4th Fri.
(l)1101	Anaheim, Calif.	W. Hendrick, Box 274, Brea, Calif.	Arthur Gowdy, 319 S. Claudina	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(l)1105	Newark, Ohio	Elmer E. Leedy, 437 Cedar Crest Ave.	Chas. Belt, 594 W. Main St.	Trades Assembly Hall, 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)1106	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	John Lukish, 444 Miller St., Luzerne, Pa.	Wm. Lynne, 21 Tripp St., Fort Fort, Pa., Kingston P. O.	24 Simon Long Bldg.; 3d Mon.
(rr)1108	Garrett, Ind.	W. J. Dreher, 401 So. Cawn St.		Federation Hall; 3d Friday.
(m)1109	Marysville, Calif.	J. C. Murphy, 512 D St.	J. H. Wood, 313 E. St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)1110	Livermore Falls, Me.	Frank Scudder, Box 273	Norman Baraby, Box 285	Union Hall; 3rd Wed.
(m)1111	Villa Grove, Ill.		Bord Pond, care of C. I. S. P. Co., Tuscola, Ill.	Moore Hall; 1st Wed.
(m)1116	Kingsport, Tenn.		J. D. McCrary, 390 Sullivan St.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr)1118	Quebec, Can.		Alex Gilbert, 394 Champlain St.	
(rr)1121	Olean, N. Y.	C. Feltenberger, 214½ W. State	Chas. W. Rose, 137 No. 15th St.	Federation Hall; 1st, 3rd Fri.
(m)1122	Lufkin, Texas	M. L. Hand, Box 515	Earl Starr, Box 44	I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d Sat.
(rr)1125	Connellsville, Pa.	I. W. Lohr, 604 E. Murphy Ave.	J. I. Balsley, 404 E. Crawford Ave.	City Hall; 1st Thurs.
(rr)1128	Pen Argyl, Pa.	Ezra L. Sullivan, 305 Harding Ave.	Herbert Andrews, 614 W. George St.	Republican Club Bldg.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(mt)1131	Bloomington, Ind.	J. Chenoweth, 729 So. Wash. St.	F. Stimson, 417 W. 2d St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)1134	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Carl Kelly	Karl Brown, 1606 Warren Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d Tues.
(m)1135	Newport News, Va.	N. O. Webb, 128 27th St.	N. C. Crispe, 4845 Wash. Ave.	Labor Temple; Monday.
(m)1139	Duncan, Okla.	L. H. Dennis, Box 368	A. C. Cummings, Box 773	Security Elec. Shop; Tues.
(l)1141	Okla. City, Okla.	H. Albee, 1610 W. 9th St.	W. Thomas, 1418 E. Park St.	Woolworth Bldg.; Thursday.
(m)1142	Baltimore, Md.	Jos. S. Wisbeck, 2236 E. Biddle St.	Wm. Wilson, 2114 Maryland Ave.	1222 St. Paul St.; 2d & last Fri.
(m)1143	El Dorado, Ark.	C. B. Marks, 530 Mill St.	W. L. Pickens, 530 Mill St.	530 Mill St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l)1144	Birmingham, Ala.	W. F. Clark, P. O. Box 1457	W. L. Wages, Box 1457	United Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)1145	Henryetta, Okla.	J. D. Buster	John Hayden	
(m)1147	Wis. Rapids, Wis.	Gilbert Crosby, Box 231, Mexico Me.	Gus Bulger, Box 187, Mexico Me.	
(m)1151	Mexia, Texas	A. Gazeley, 327 9th St. N.	Walter Kruger, 323 8th Ave. N.	Paper Makers' Club; 1st & 3d Wed.
		Ed. McDaniel, 305 East Commerce St.	Ed. McDaniel, 305 East Commerce St.	305 East Commerce St.; Tues.
(m)1153	Tyler, Texas		Wm. Schmitt, 786 N. Spring St.	Labor Temple; 4th Wed.
(l)1154	Santa Monica, Calif.	L. H. Strickland, 1520 Wash. Blvd., Venice, Calif.	V. E. Glasscock, 1823 Harvard St.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Wed.



Asbury Park	400
Atlantic City	210
Atlantic City	211
Camden	720
Dover	13
Elizabeth	676
Hackensack	578
Gloucester	452
Hoboken	834
Jersey City	15
Jersey City	164
Jersey City	752
Morristown	581
Newark	52
Newark	233
New Brunswick	456
Paterson	102
Perth Amboy	358
Plainfield	262
Trenton	29
Trenton	217
Trenton	269
Vineland	673

**New Hampshire.**

Berlin	296
Manchester	719
Manchester	1031

**New Mexico.**

Albuquerque	611
Albuquerque	967

**New York.**

Albany	696
Albany	137
Albany	770
Auburn	394
Auburn	300
Binghamton	325
Buffalo	41
Buffalo	45
Buffalo	854
Corning	958
Corning	991
Cortland	722
Dunkirk	593
Dunkirk	659
Elmira	139
Elmira	986
Geneva	840
Glen Falls	389
Ithaca	241
Jamestown	106
Little Falls	751
Long Island City	860
Lockport	509
Manchester	126
Middletown	133
Middletown	824
Newburgh	631
New York	8
New York	20
New York	664
New York	742
New York	744
New York	817
Niagara Falls	237
Olean	1121
Oswego	323
Plattsburg	529
Poughkeepsie	215
Rochester	44
Rochester	86
Salamanca	819
Schenectady	85
Schenectady	140
Schenectady	247
Schenectady	254
Schenectady	267
Schenectady	356
Schenectady	847
Syracuse	43
Syracuse	79
Syracuse	849
Troy	392
Utica	42
Utica	181
Utica	842
Van Nest	468
Watervliet	436
Watertown	910
Yonkers	501

**North Carolina.**

Asheville	238
Durham	450
Greensboro	998
Rocky Mt.	800
Spencer	312
Wilmington	123

**North Dakota.**

Fargo	670
Grand Forks	672
Minot	557

**Ohio.**

Alliance	808
Akron	220
Akron	439
Ashtabula	762
Brewster	853
Bucyrus	432
Canton	540
Canton	178
Canton	1023
Chillicothe	88
Cleveland	38
Cleveland	39
Cleveland	78
Cincinnati	101
Cincinnati	212
Cincinnati	774
Coshocton	801
Collinswood	912
Columbus	54
Columbus	71
Dayton	82
East Liverpool	93
Elyria	129
Hamilton	648
Lima	32
Lorain	627
Mansfield	688
Marletta	972
New Philadelphia	422
Newark	87
Newark	172
Newark	1105
Portsmouth	403
Portsmouth	575
Portsmouth	447
Springfield	669
Steubenville	246
Toledo	8
Toledo	245
Toledo	1047
Warren	411
Warren	913
Youngstown	62
Youngstown	64
Youngstown	694
Zanesville	874

**Oklahoma.**

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Barlesville	290
Chickasha	460
Duncan	1139
Drumright	577
Enid	936
Henryetta	1145
Lawton	330
Muskogee	384
Oklahoma	155
Oklahoma City	1141
Okmulgee	406
Pawhuska	1045
Ponca City	444
Shawnee	997
Sapulpa	227
Utica	584
Tulsa	1002

**Oregon.**

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Portland	48
Portland	125

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Pan.	397
Cristobal	677

**Pennsylvania.**

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Allentown	1014

Altoona	457
Altoona	733
Bradford	996
Butler	10
Connellsville	1125
DuBois	857
Easton	367
Erie	30
Erie	56
Greenville	778
Harrisburg	143
Harrisburg	781
Hazleton	686
Jersey Shore	839
Johnstown	493
Kittanning	603
Meadville	504
Monessen	371
New Castle	33
New Brighton	712
Norristown	179
Oil City	1049
Oil City	1099
Pen Argyl	1128
Philadelphia	21
Philadelphia	98
Philadelphia	753
Pittsburgh	5
Pittsburgh	14
Pittsburgh	750
Pittsburgh	1024
Pottsville	587
Punxsutawney	729
Reading	743
Sayre	754
Scranton	81
Scranton	741
Sharon	218
Uniontown	1021
Warren	63
Warren	411
Washington	875
Wilkes-Barre	163
Wilkes-Barre	1106
Williamsport	239
York	229

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Providence	99
Providence	258
Providence	776
Pawtucket	192
Woonsocket	1029

**South Carolina.**

Charleston	188
Columbia	382

**South Dakota.**

Sioux Falls	426
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**Tennessee.**

Chattanooga	175
Erwin	919
Kingsport	1116
Knoxville	318
Knoxville	760
Knoxville	811
Maryville	1092
Memphis	474
Memphis	917
Nashville	429

**Texas.**

Ahlene	1039
Austin	520
Amarillo	602
Beaumont	221
Beaumont	479
Brownwood	1129
Childress	1098
Cisco	942

Cleburne	884
Dallas	59
Dallas	89
Denison	338
El Paso	583
El Paso	585
Fort Worth	116
Fort Worth	556
Galveston	510
Galveston	527
Greenville	304
Houston	66
Houston	716
Houston	954
Lufkin	1122
Marshall	385
Mexia	1151
Orange	738
Palestine	388
Port Arthur	390
Ranger	905
San Antonio	60
San Antonio	500
Temple	119
Texarkana	301
Taylor	1153
Waco	72
Wichita Falls	681

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Ogden	316
Salt Lake City	57
Salt Lake City	354

**Virginia.**

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Newport News	1135
Norfolk	80
Norfolk	731
Norfolk	975
Norfolk	1066
Portsmouth	732
Richmond	666
Richmond	771
Richmond	937
Roanoke	357
Roanoke	566
Saltville	818

**Washington.**

Aberdeen	458
Bremerton	574
Ellensburg	1012
Everett	191
Olympia	580
Seattle	46
Seattle	944
Spokane	73
Spokane	441
Spokane	609
Tacoma	76
Tacoma	483
Tacoma	654
Tacoma	1086
Walla Walla	556

**West Virginia.**

Bluefield	454
Charleston	466
Clarksburg	596
Clarksburg	755
Fairmont	756
Huntington	317
Huntington	549
Huntington	898
Keyser	1087
Wheeling	141
Wheeling	277
Wheeling	924

**Wisconsin.**

Ashland	255
Eau Claire	953

Fond du Lac	690
Green Bay	158
Janesville	890
Kaukauna	232
Kenosha	127
La Crosse	135
Madison	159
Manitowoc	320
Milwaukee	195
Milwaukee	494
Milwaukee	528
Milwaukee	899
Oshkosh	187
Racine	430
Sheboygan	620
Superior	276
Superior	1016
Wisconsin Rapids	1147

**Wyoming.**

Casper	322
Cheyenne	415
Cheyenne	1134
Sheridan	646

**CANADA.****Alberta.**

Calgary	348
Lethbridge	630

**British Columbia**

Prince Rupert	344
Vancouver	212
Vancouver	310
Victoria	230

**Manitoba.**

Winnipeg	435
Winnipeg	1037

**New Brunswick.**

Moncton	629
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**Nova Scotia.**

Gt. Falls	
Halifax	625
Newfoundland	1097
New Glasgow	638
Sydney Mines	1068

**Ontario.**

Espanola	956
Fort William	339
Lequels Falls	869
London	120
Niagara Falls	897
Ottawa	724
St. Catharines	303
St. Thomas	787
Sturgeon Falls	442
Thorold	914
Toronto	353
Windsor	773

**Quebec.**

Montreal	492
Montreal	561
Montreal	568
Thetford Mines	1121
Three Rivers	915

**Sask.**

Moose Jaw	802
Regina	572
Saskatoon	588

**LIFE'S TRUMP CARD**

Laugh and the world laughs with you;  
Weep, and you weep alone.  
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,  
But has troubles enough of its own.  
Sing, and the hills will answer;  
Sigh, it is lost on the air.  
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,  
But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;  
Grieve, and they turn and go.  
They want full measure of all your pleasure,  
But they do not need your woe.  
Be glad and your friends are many;  
Be sad and you lose them all.  
There are none to decline your nectared wine  
But alone you must drink life's gall.



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**Science of Gland Therapy Relieves Baldness—New Treatment Restores Health and Growth**

Baldness in both men and women is now generally ascribed by scientists to defective functioning of endocrine glands. Hair growth is dependent upon the secretions of these glands—these secretions making possible the assimilation of those elements in the blood which are vital to a luxurious growth of hair.



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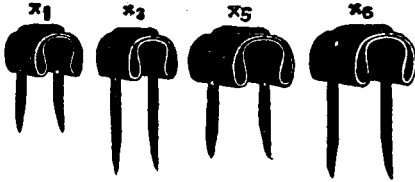
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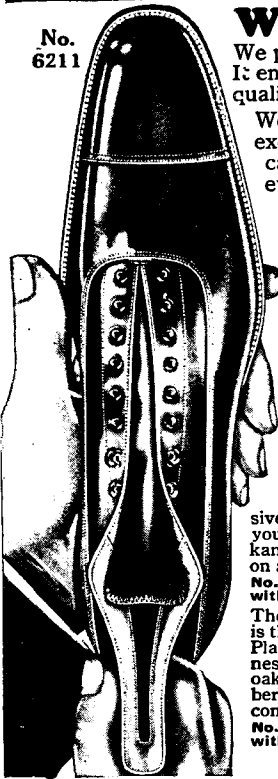
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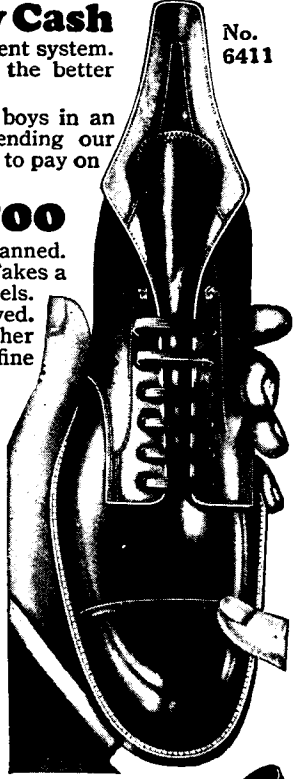
The Admiral "solid comfort" last shown on the right we consider the finest foot-fitting last ever produced. We guarantee both wonderful comfort and dressy appearance. The kangaroo leather in this Admiral last we have sold to many thousands of men who could hardly believe that we offered the genuine article at this low price. Such shoes are generally sold in exclusive boot shops at \$12.00 to \$18.00 a pair. Let us prove to you what a wonderful dress shoe and comfortable shoe the kangaroo is. We only ask the privilege of sending a pair on approval for free examination.

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The Banker last to the left you'll say is rightly named for it is the famous straight last of the bankers and business men. Plain fine stitching with absolutely no perforation or fanciness. Dignified and extremely dressy looking. Finest single oak sole Goodyear welt-sewed. Goodyear "Wingfoot" rubber heels. Genuine leather trimmings and the finest shoe construction throughout.

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## Neat English Last

Its beauty is in its plain lines and medium toe which many men prefer.

No. 8211  
Give size.

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Handsome cordovan shade uppers with perfectly plain neat stitching.

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A shoe to be proud of. "Wingfoot" rubber heels free.

Sizes:  
6 to 11



No. 8111  
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One of the handsomest perforated patterns. Latest round toe shape. Rawhide white sole between welt and outsole to help make waterproof. One of our finest quality oxfords, sizes—6 to 11.

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Name .....

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Just eighteen months ago I was facing an economic and financial crisis. I lived in a town of 631 people. I was sick, broke, and just about hopeless.

Today, just a year and a half later, I am one of the most successful men in this community. I am the owner of a prosperous, growing business and my income is more than \$400 a month.

You will be surprised when I tell you how easy it has been for me to turn from failure to success.

## The Curse of a Small Income

Remember that only eighteen months ago I had almost nothing. Every dollar I earned was immediately used for food and clothes and rent. Not a dollar saved—in constant fear of what would happen if I lost my job.

Just like other men, I had always wanted to live as well as my neighbors. I wanted an automobile. I wanted to give my children an education. I wanted to give my wife more of the things that every woman is entitled to. But I couldn't.

To make matters worse, there came a serious illness and by the time I had recovered my job was gone. I was desperate.

## My Opportunity Comes

And then, suddenly the thing happened that put me where I am today—within a week I had made a net profit of \$67.66. Within 30 days I had \$170. The next month I made \$280 and my profits kept growing. I have made \$133 in a single week and as much as \$69.50 in a day.

And this is how it happened: One day my son brought home a magazine and in it there was an advertisement that said that any man, without experience or training, could make from \$100 to \$200 a month in his spare time. I could hardly believe it. I knew that I had never made that much by working ten hours

a day and I felt sure that such earnings were impossible. And yet I read where others had made as much as \$1200 a month in this same work. The advertiser offered to send a book without cost, and as I had nothing to lose I finally mailed the coupon.

## An Amazing Book Points the Way to Success

That was the turning point for me. That little book told me exactly what to do, where to go, and how to make money. If I hadn't sent for it I can't think what might have happened. All that I have today, my prosperity—my business—all are due to the things I learned by reading that little book.

And there is no secret about it. I want others to know why I succeeded, for in every city and town in the United States some one can do just as I did.

All of my work has been pleasant and easy. I am the representative in this territory for the Comer Manufacturing Company of Dayton, Ohio. They gave me a wonderful proposition. All I do is take orders for their coats in this territory. They furnished me with such complete help that I succeeded immediately. The booklet I read was issued by that company. It tells any man or woman how to make larger profits. It offers to any one the same opportunity that was offered to me. It will give to any one the same success that it brought to me.

## Chance for Average Man to Make \$5,000 a Year

The Comer Manufacturing Company is the largest business of its kind in the world. They manufacture a splendid line of raincoats for men, women and children. These coats are not sold in stores. They appoint representatives in each locality who take the orders from their customers. This is very easy to do because of the fine values that the company offers. The representative does not deliver or collect, and by a special plan gets his profit the same day he takes the order. A great deal of my business now comes from old customers who are pleased with the values they secure and send their friends to me.

I am not what you would consider an exceptional salesman. I am just an average man. My territory is not good and yet—there has never been a single day that I haven't made money and it's generally between twenty and forty dollars. My business is growing bigger and bigger and from present indications I expect my profits during the coming year to be at least \$5,000.

## Now Offered to Men and Women in Every Locality

This is the true story of J. R. Head, of Kansas, who lives in a small town of 631 population. It shows what a man can do as a Comer representative. If you are interested in increasing your income—if you want to make from \$100 to \$200 a week—if you want to make more money in your spare time than you have ever made in your life before, just fill in the coupon below.

Without any preliminary correspondence or red tape, a complete selling outfit with full instructions, samples, style book, order book and everything you need to get started will be sent to you. Just sign the coupon and mail it at once to The Comer Manufacturing Co., Dept. SS-91, Dayton, Ohio, and in less than a week you can be making more money than you ever believed possible.

## Mail This NOW

THE COMER MFG. CO.,  
Dept. SS-91, Dayton, Ohio.

I am ready to start as a Comer representative if you can show me how I can make from \$50 to \$200 a week. Please send me, without any expense or obligation to me, complete outfit and instructions.

Name -----

Address -----

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